W Sutton

CULTI VATOR.

OTIS BREWER, Proprietor. Office over No. 29 State Street.

WM. BUCKMINSTER, Editor. Entrance in Congress Square.

VOLUME 2. BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1840. NUMBER 33.

BOSTON CULTIVATOR,

lished Saturday Mornings, by Otis Brewer, er No. 29 State St., entrance in Congress Square.

rms, $2 00 in advance.—If payment is delayed months 25 cents will be added,—if delayed a year ents will be added to the $2 00.—Any representa- by agents or others, varying from these, must not egarded.

hen subscribers wish their papers stopped they notify me to that effect and at the time their sub- tion expires. Every subscriber will be held re- sible for the payment of his paper so long as it is for him to the Post Office, Tavern or any other wherever he may have ordered it until I am le- notified to the contrary.

paper will be discontinued until all arrearages aid, unless at the option of the Proprietor.

All letters and papers must be addressed to s Brewer, Proprietor of the Cultivator, Bos- Mass.

rms of Advertising—for three insertions, lines or less, 75 cts., over five, and not exceeding $1 00; over nine, and not exceeding fourteen, 25; over fourteen, and not exceeding eighteen, 50; one sixth part of the above prices for each in- on after the three first.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

MAKING LAND RICH WITH THE PLOUGH.

When haying is fairly over and we e taken our holiday, we must begin to k of engaging in some other business. at think ye, brother farmers, shall we up the old bush scythe and go over our tures again, hoping we may be on the t side of the moon, this time, and ob- her assistance in killing the bushes? r shall we try a plough on one acre of n and see if we cannot turn them to ure?

xen are strong in August and in Sep- ber—other business does not press, now is the time to make permanent rovements on the farm. We all have s that have been neglected. We not manured or ploughed them, be- e they were too distant to be enriched the stable; or too wet to be planted. we propose a process by which lands be enriched without manure; and vated without going through the pro- of planting.

lough, and sow grass seed on lands have ceased to be productive and you rove the soil. Forty years are quite long a term for high lands to lie in ure without a visit from the plough. interval lands that for twenty years borne nothing but rushes, blueber- and moss, ought now to be turned t side up, and they may be made to uce the best of English hay. In the which we recommend, one acre in a of forty acres may be tried without fencing or dividing—and it may often one at an expense of two dollars for ploughing; and the owner may sow seeds as he prefers.

ur cits should not be obliged to go of the Commonwealth for hay—we easily double our quantity if we set t it in a proper manner, and when w accomplished this we may keep double the amount of stock, and ma s of manure. Then— en this is mplished—we will begin to talk about ng wheat to complete with Ohio, and ing coal to supply Pennsylvania and castle.

support of our Massachusetts notions eg to be excused if we are unable to e any English Books or American Pa- relating to the improvements which ecommend to be adopted in these two ths. We have made pretty thorough of them and in support of our own mony we only desire the candid at- ion of those who ever reflect on the ct. We appeal to our fellow labor- in the field for support of the doctrine our most easy tillage lands have been down by the excessive production of in without manures, and without relief ough an alternation of grass.

We once more submit the question to observers, whether grass ever impov- shes any kind of land? Whether a ss field that has been mowed seven ars will not produce as good a crop, on oughing up, as if it had lain but three? assent is given to these propositions it ust be admitted that we can enrich our nds by simply ploughing in the growth grass upon them.

All practical farmers find it difficult to dopt such a rotation of crops as will ena- le them to come round in time and ren- vate each field with a dressing of manure while they suffer the grain crops to take so much of it; and the consequence is half their lands produce less than half what ought to be obtained from them—but when we have not a sufficiency of manure, if we adopt a system by which the land shall keep itself in heart, we need not suffer an acre to lie unproductive.

We know one or two reasons which are usually given for suffering pastures to lie for ages untouched. Men say we have not manure enough for our tilled fields and our mowing grounds, and they choose not to disturb the pastures with the plough unless they can plant and manure them—if any do plough such lands they are much inclined to take a crop of rye from them, and they leave the soil in a less fertile state than it was in before. Some object to fencing off a part of a large pasture on account of the expense, but our plan requires no fencing. Another objection to meddling with pasture lands is they are so distant from the barn it is too expensive carrying manure to them; and we agree if we cannot renovate all our lands with manures it is more profitable to cultivate highly those that are near the barns than those at a distance. But this objection vanishes when we determine to make the land manure itself.

Few of us can afford to keep acres of land in an unproductive state. Every rod should be doing its part to furnish something for our use; and fuel, or food, for man or for beasts, on every acre of ground should prove that none of it was made in vain.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MEADOW LANDS.

To the Editor of the Cultivator:

Mr. Editor,—My father has a piece of interval, bounded on one side by the river, and on the other by a high gravel bank, which, in my humble opinion, is susceptible of much im

One acre of it is very uneven—resembling much in appearance a cornfield after harvest. I do not know, nor can I ascertain the certain cause of these inequalities of surface: many believe them to be the remains of Indian agriculture; but I am more inclined to think they were formed by currents of water flowing over many years ago, perhaps before grass roots had filled the soil, and enabled it to withstand their power. Be that as may, the *hummocks*, (hillocks as we them) are there, and I wish to know much, sir, if it is expedient to ace of them. I find nothing in "*the* to their *the Boston Cultivator*" in rel would think treatment *particularly*, but might be from what is there the fire"—the "hewn down and land—some grass-ashes spread sown, and the mowing be seed after *smoother*, to say nothing of a great ability of their being double the the tity of hay, and that of better quality. If this *can* be done, sir, I wish you would let the "four thousand" readers, or subscribers of the Cultivator know it, and if *not* practicable, warn them against trying an unprofitable experiment.

Two acres more of the piece are meadow, situated nearest the high bank, above which is the plain, and plain enough it is to see; in proof of its fertility, *june-grass*, and *sorrel* faintly grow, and *mullens* sometimes dare to blow. This meadow is even, the hassocks being nearly all of a height; and from seeing oxen sometimes mire in it, I should think the soil was from five to ten feet in depth, and that of the richest quality. From my own experience and observation, I know that English grasses can never flourish in such a soil, on account of their being such an accumulation of vegetable matter, which, having the power to retain water a great length of time is always kept too cold.—To make it suitable for their introduction, you recommend covering several inches deep with gravel, (which will make it less retentive, and more easily warmed,) ploughing, manuring, and rolling. With regard to this plan, what I am most suspicious of, is, that the hassocks won't submit to be turned so freely and handsomely as we should wish, but perhaps they can be persuaded to sit on "*edge*," and I learn that there are those who think this is the most desirable position.

I also have some fears that the annual inundations, which cover this, two or three weeks, will injure it seriously. Those fertilizing floods, which carry the rich rile of the river on to its borders, may not prove so congenial to a meadow just reclaimed, and covered with young and tender roots.

I shall wait for your opinion of my remarks without using the spade or hoe.

Having some more paper and time, I will add a few words, suggested by some articles in your last papers. It seems you are engaged in battle with a gentleman who "avows himself the prime mover and instigator of the proposed premium of seventy five dollars for the best plough to set a sod up edgewise; well, sir, you propose routing him horse, foot, and dragoon, with laughing artillery, and I guess you can do it; there is little danger of your being out-generalled, and if you get out of ammunition, just send to the "practical farmers" of Concord. They think if as large a premium had been offered for the ugliest old shrew in the state, they should have been equally satisfied, and have thought their interests as much promoted. In the two premiums that are offered, a child may detect a most palpable inconsistency. Every man of common sense knows that the furrows should be turned *entirely* over. The committee of the State society knew it, and thought it of *such importance* that they offered a premium of *one hundred dollars* for the plough that would do it the best, yet their very next premium is for the plough that *will not do it at all.* I believe there will be much competition for that reward; almost every farmer has in his possession some old plough "that has long *stood the racket*," (for as lives of little value are not often lost, so worthless ploughs are scarcely ever broken,) and lured by the tempting offer, he will surely present it for the consideration of the committee, who will think the fault by which he has condemned it, as its only virtue. In concluding this subject, allow me to say, that I hope you will cannonade unceasingly from your battery of experience and sound judgment, the "prime instigator," until he shall throw down his chimerical ideas, with respect to ploughing, as flat as we would the sods.

I never knew 'till I read in your paper lately, that the cause of moisture in hills was attributed to capillary attractions—It is the same power then, which causes sap to ascend in trees and vegetables; truly, one who contemplates such actions and their effect for a moment with attention, must exclaim, "Nature indeed works wonders unseen." But my paper is now about gone, and I fear I have trespassed upon your patience; if so, I regret it, and sign myself

Respectfully yours, DAVES.

Concord, Aug. 3d, 1840.

The first piece of land by our Concord times, and these bly been plant were occasioned by hillocks or th to the corn. It was an drawing common to lay down in Indian cient her an impression that a larger hill was exposed to the sun, &c., and at more grass would be produced on an acre.

Thirty six years ago we saw an old gentleman clearing a piece of land that lay close to a mill pond. It was full of Indian hills, in as regular range as any of modern times; and he assured us he could remember seeing corn grow there, though since that time a full growth of wood had taken the place of the cornstalks, and he was clearing it off. A white pine, six feet high, will become a log, large enough to be sawed into boards in thirty years. When Concord was first settled, this land was undoubtedly tilled. The Pioneers always cultivate first the lands nearest the rivers.

If this land will bear up cattle, and is not stony, plough it by all means and lay it smooth,—"don't take that *are* old un to plough with, *what lays 'em edgin.*" We now plough all such lands, but never plant them. Seed them down at once to grass, and you get your reward the very next season. There is no mistake; in most cases, if you manage rightly, you will obtain hay enough to pay you at the first cutting.

It is not advisable to "pare and burn" soils that can be readily turned with the plough. There are meadows abounding in moss and in other vegetable matter, which may be brought into English more cheaply by the process of paring and burning than by any other; but the plough is the grand instrument with which we bring hard lands to a proper condition, and the world is more cheaply revolutionized thus than in any other manner.

As to the "meadow nearest to the high bank," if "mullens" grow on it, English grass may—but you cannot plough well ground that abounds in hassocks. We have known *one* a match for six oxen—they may be cut with a sharp bog hoe, but, if they are abundant, the cheapest mode is to cover them up with soil, and this may be done more easily before cutting the grass than afterwards.

For a hint on making good mowing of such lands, our correspondent is referred to our last paper, which was not issued when he made this inquiry. If he fears it may be flooded before it has become well swarded, he may sow rye with his hayseed, then mow the rye early next summer for fodder, and he may have an after crop of grass. We cannot keep in English grass land that is long flowed in winter; but an occasional flood in spring will do no injury where the land is well swarded. [Ed.

PASTURE LANDS.

To the Editor of the Cultivator:

Mr. Cultivator,—I see you doubt whether a man who has always been in the closet can give much practical information to farmers, and so do I; but I dont find many practical farmers writing in the papers. At least I have not much reason to suppose so, if I may judge from what I often see published as farming articles in some of the papers. But we sometimes see pieces that are written very well, though they recommend something which we cannot judge of before we have made a trial. Now I want to know how I am to determine whether to put any confidence in these recommendations. Can you give me any rule by which I can judge whether a writer has farmed it himself or whether he has only rid along the road and looked at the workmen? I mean in cases where he writes about something which I cannot judge of.

I live a good ways from the city, but I want to know a little what you lower town farmers are doing, for we don't want here to be too much behind, so I took your paper to see if I could find out any better way of farming than I was brought up in. I have a pasture of fifteen acres of hilly land and it summers four cows until it is time to turn into fall feed. Some of it is rocky land, and some of it has whortleberry bushes and sweet fern and alders and now blackberry bushes. I think you recommend ploughing mowing land that I sowed with in May; it was so wet I could not before the latter part of the month, and I did not sow hayseed because I could not lay the land level. I want to try fall seeding on it—must I plough it again?—Your answer to these questions, will oblige

Your servant,

ALEXIS.

Townsend, August 6, 1840.

The plough is the farmer's best tool, and a judicious use of it will not fail to enrich his land—we don't mean an extravagant use of it, which we often see. Some men will plough their green sward in Autumn, and then cross plough it before planting;—and they do more hurt than good, if the furrow was turned well at first, by turning the second time.—Such men will suffer their cow pastures to lie forty years and not put a plough to them, when, by using it at the right time, they may double the quantity of feed, kill all the bushes, and turn them to manure.

Our correspondent will do well to put the plough into his pasture in the latter part of this month, or first of September. He can by that time spare the little feed that remains, as well as not. He may plough as nicely as he pleases, but if he only half ploughs it, and kills half the bushes, he is making his land better, and, in all probability, if it has lain a long while, he will double his feed for next summer.

We advise him to harrow thoroughly, for he may want to plough it again after a few years, and kill the rest of the bushes,—sow on a variety of seeds if he has them—herds-grass and red top are always to be had—tall meadow oat grass is excellent for dry pastures, for it holds in spring—southern clover and Dutch honeysuckle are better than either of the others, but these two should not be sown until snow falls, for if they vegetate in Autumn, they are often winter killed. If he wishes an abundance of early feed next spring, he may sow a bushel of rye this fall with his grass seed, and let the cattle feed it.

He may throw on barn chaff, and the greater the variety of English grass seeds, the better will be his pasture hereafter.—This may be done at as little expense now as at any season—the team is now strong, and the pasture may well be spared. If plaster suits the land, which we cannot always determine before we try it, we advise him to sow about two bushels to the acre.

Now if our friend has any doubts about the success of this plan, he may try one single acre only, or half an acre; for our system requires no fencing, let his pasture be great or small. We hope he will try one acre at least, and then try his scythe on another, and see which will best kill his bushes and furnish most feed next season.

As to his oat land, he can plough it, and lay it down perfectly smooth at the season we named. We sow herds-grass and red top only on mowing lands, seeded down in Autumn. Northern clover may be thrown on in winter. We prefer this for the scythe, but southern clover is better for pasture grounds.

It may be more difficult to answer the other inquiries of our correspondent.—Probably the best way to test a writer's system, is to make trial of it. This we confess is often expensive, and we own we have lost many hundreds of dollars by means of incompetent advisers.

It is easy to sit and make plausible calculations of profits on paper, and many who never have tried a farm, fancy they could manage better than the occupants do. They will write, too, on the subject, and tell most plausible stories of great crops—great bulls—great sheep—and great turnips. They will advise us to make heaps of manure—plough deep—put on lime—make silk—make beet sugar—buy plaster, bone manure, and poudrette—plant morus multicaulis—raise wheat and make it plenty in Massachusetts, &c., all to make the farmers rich!

Now keep a steady eye on one of these friends of *combining* together to keep prices up!

By such signs as these, if by no other, we may detect a stranger in a wrong box. Farmers seldom complain of the high prices of their own produce. [Ed

THE TIMES.

To the Editor of the Cultivator

Sir,—In your answer to a question that appeared in the Cultivator of August 1st, "What has become of the money?" I must believe that you took your position upon an immovable basis; what, sir, is credit without confidence, and likewise money? Why is it that so many Bank notes in our country are not negotiable; we may have confidence in a Bank to-day and none to-morrow, here is one trouble. Not so with the farmer; I can produce instances where a farmer could not redeem his paper for months upon months when due, but still his credit is good, as far as he is known; this being the case with an individual why may it not be so with a Bank? This, however, may not meet the wants of our Union, it being so long and broad. Mr Editor, there are evils which come along in these times that affect the farmer and the laborer essentially, for instance, here is an establishment employing more or less hands, the day for settlement comes, but no money, if there should be any due.

The farmer carries in his bill, but neither money nor note can he get. There is corn at the mill for one dollar a bushel, but he prefers purchasing with his credit at four shillings. If, Mr. Editor, we have Banks why should not the business man avail himself of them? If "*mene tekel*" is to be inscribed upon them then let us have something better. These things, sir, are not fictions, and farmers and laborers are not greatly benefitted in manufacturing in this way unless they can share in a profit.

I want to know how late it will answer to sow down dry land in the fall? Whether after taking off the corn and potatoes it will do, or which season would be preferable, spring or autumn.

Yours, &c.

A SUBSCRIBER.

North Wrentham, Aug. 6.

If we could harvest our corn and potatoes as early as the first of September, we could seed our lands at once with grass, and instead of reaping eight or ten bushels of rye to the acre we could harvest from one to two tons of the best hay, which in Wrentham, would be worth three times as much as the rye, and would be fitted for market at less expense. Early potatoes may be dug so soon as to admit of the land's being seeded down in season, and this is often practiced. We are not fond of sowing hay-seed so late as October—there is too much risk of winter killing. [Ed.

CLEARING LANDS.

To the Editor of the Cultivator:

Sir,—I have read several articles with interest in your excellent paper, respecting the seeding down of low lands in the Fall or in August. You speak of laying it over as flat as possible with a plough, but it is land which of course has been previously worked upon and cleared of its stumps and bushes. But I have a lot of land situated between high hills, which it has received the wash from for centuries, and is excellent land if rightly fixed. It was cleared of its wood last winter, is now covered with stumps and bushes, it can be easily drained.

But how shall I convert it into mowing; shall I clear the stumps which are maple, ash, birch, &c. and will be difficult to remove? Can any thing be done without more cost than profit; if so how shall I do it?

I have been influenced by the encouragement through your paper to try the experiment, but wish for some more information on the subject.

Yours, with respect,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Chester, N. H. Aug. 4.

There are various modes of clearing new lands and getting them into grass.—In the interior of New York, and farther West, lands which have never been cleared before are brought into mowing at little expense as the ancient trees when cut will not be followed by a new growth at the stump. But in our part of the country when we cut younger trees—not the first growth—the stumps of maple, ash, and birch will all send up new and vigorous shoots that are not easily killed.

We sometimes prefer to cut a lot, which we intend to clear, in June, in order by the aid of the leaves to obtain a good burn in August or in September, and we then up a sufficient quantity of mould to cover the seed we take a stiff plough and a single yoke of oxen and tear up the soil between the roots and stumps to the depth of two or three inches—we are then enabled to bury the seed *perfectly*.

If our friend does not intend to burn—if there is nothing combustible on the ground, he can proceed to plough or to harrow in his seed without ploughing.—From what he says of stumps we presume no sprouts have started—but these kinds of stumps soon rot, and when they are not too thick, let them die of themselves, and let him mow between them. If they are an eye-sore to him and he has but little land, he may afford to draw them out. One yoke of oxen will do this if he hitches right, and his machine will not cost him a dollar. Chain a large white oak lever, twenty feet long, tight to the stump—it must be a timber chain—hitch the oxen to the small end of the lever and you will draw out the stump with less pain than a doctor would the smallest tooth. By this length of lever you can give your oxen twenty fold power, and any middle sized stumps may be rooted up. Your oxen draw at right angles with the lever, and when one stump is out they draw your lever lengthwise to the next one.

We prefer to plough a little before we harrow when we can do it, and we should prefer to burn off the rubbish if there is any on it. If there is none and you think old Time the cheapest *help* to rot the stumps, proceed at once in the latter part of this month and sow the land to grain and to grass. If it is wet sow no grain, but sow herds grass and red top—in winter, or early in the spring, clover may be sown and it will give fall feed.

If any sprouts start from the stumps they are more easily killed by stubbing or splitting them off after they have had two years growth than after one.

Forty years ago farmers, on clearing up new lands, would collect a team of twenty oxen or more, and plough in many places to the depth of a foot. But we have now learned better; we obtain greater crops at far less expense than when we ploughed our *new* lands deep.

Explosion. The steam chest, on board the steamer Erie, when two miles above Malden, Detroit river, exploded, on the 4th inst. and severely scalded six men, four of whom are not expected to recover

THE CULTIVATOR.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 15, 1840.

☞ For Terms—See First Page. ☜

The CULTIVATOR has a circulation of four thousand, which makes it a superior channel for advertisers.

☞ Subscribers who wish to remit cash to the Proprietor of this paper, can do it cheaply through the Post Office. Nothing more than newspaper postage would probably be charged. If a collector is sent out, they must see the necessity of an increased charge to pay the expense.

ON OUR FIRST PAGE: Making Land Rich with the Plough.—Meadow Lands, correspondence; Pasture Lands. The Times.—Clearing Lands.

ON OUR FOURTH PAGE: Poetry.—Marlborough.—Effect of Lightning on Trees.—The Crops.—The Tomato.—Arrival of the Great Western.—A Fashionable Lady at the Piano; Girls, do you hear that?—A Cow Re-tailed and Cur-tailed, &c.

BUNKER-HILL MONUMENT.

The ladies are now called on, and we think the structure cannot fail to be completed. We are actually tired of hearing this rich Commonwealth so urgently called on to raise the sum of forty thousand dollars for this public object. We are mortified that distant cities should learn how difficult it is for our citizens altogether, to raise this small sum to finish a structure that one might at first suppose would be of general interest. All Europe, also, must know how difficult it is, after a lapse of sixty-five years, to raise money enough in this country to build a structure to perpetuate the memory of the most important battle ground of our Revolution.

We hope no other work of this kind will be commenced until sufficient funds are secured to finish it. "To begin, and not be able to finish" a public work of this description, is more shameful, more to our discredit, than failure in a private enterprise. We think it now too late to say a discouraging word: the work must be finished, *because it has been begun.*—But had our taste been consulted in the commencement, we think we should have advised to no such thing as a lofty monument to *keep in perpetual memory* the quarrel we once had with our mother.

And what will the monument show when a few short years have planted moss on the letters cut in stone? Why, an antiquary must accompany the traveller, and from his records read the history of a transaction which cannot be deciphered on the obelisk; and of which no trace is to be discovered on the sacred hill.

A small portion of the sum required for this erection, would have secured the battle ground entire. The old trenches, as they were—the old rail fence, as it stood, or a similar one, might have been kept in the same position as in 1775—and every such fixture might have been preserved. In addition to these a few figures of the British troops, leading in the attack, might be stationed at the precise distance, from the entrenchment at which they stood, when the shots from our old rusty guns forced them thrice to turn and run towards their boats.

Such an actual representation could give no offence; and any one who had heard the history of that day could walk over the ground and understand, without an interpreter, all the minutiæ of the bloody contest. The future traveller, then, would not be obliged to put on his glasses to read on the monument the artificial history of that glorious day; for the natural one would be spread out before him in its full extent.

Now the funds have fallen short, and most of the hill itself is to be carried away! Leaving ground enough barely to support a spire, which is, naturally, no more indicative of a battle field than a costly petticoat would be of a brave warrior.

A LETTER TO THOSE WHO THINK. This is the title of a little pamphlet sent to us by Edward Palmer. Mr. P., if we mistake not, is the same gentleman who sent us one last year on the subject of money. He then undertook to *abolish money*. Now he wishes to abolish the *Christian religion*. *His* plan of abolishing *money* succeeded to a charm; but we hope he will not prosper so well in this undertaking.

FLASH IN THE PAN. The Baltimore duel, between Thomas and Price, which we published last week from the Baltimore Courier, *has not taken place*. It is supposed suspension was preferred.

THE GIANT. *Mons. Bihin*, the Belgian Giant, is attracting numerous spectators at Concert Hall. If all accounts are true he is worth seeing.

SHARKS. It is said in one of the New York papers that the bite of one of these animals is dangerous!

We learn from the Harrisburgh (Pa) Intelligencer, that the Post Master at Liverpool, York county, was arrested on a charge of robbing the mail.

Fay has again commenced writing for the New York Mirror.

RECENT ELECTIONS.

In Kentucky the Whigs have elected their candidates by greatly increased majorities. The returns are not all in, but there is no doubt of the result.

In *North Carolina*, elections have taken place in a few of the Counties; from the best accounts which we can obtain the Whigs have gained a few votes, but they must gain nearly four thousand compared with the electoral vote of 1836, when Mr. Van Buren had a majority of between three and four thousand, or they must consider themselves defeated. This state last year had on joint ballot in its legislature fourteen Whig majority, and judging from the returns received, that majority will be increased at this election. We can yet make no calculation on the fall electoral vote of this State.

Indiana. In this State Mr. Howard, late a member of Congress, and a very popular man, consented to resign and stand candidate for Governor, to be supported by the Democrats. Judge Bigger is the Whig candidate. There is no doubt of Bigger's election, by a very large majority—the whigs having a vote much *bigger* than they ever carried in the State. The Whig papers *talk* of ten or twelve thousand majority in the whole State, but partizan prophecies are not always accomplished.

Alabama. A few returns only have been received from this State. According to the Baltimore Patriot there is a whig gain in each of the districts heard from; but other papers deny this, and say that in several districts there is an increased democratic majority. Both parties agree that in the City of Mobile the whigs have gained largely compared with the last elections. We can yet form no judgment of the result of the election in this State.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MARLBORO', Aug. 7, 1840.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CULTIVATOR.

Mr. Editor,—I take some interest in the political proceedings of the day, but I cannot afford to take one newspaper for farming, another for politics, another on religious subjects, &c. &c., and therefore I am pleased that you intend to give, in your paper, an account of the elections as they take place in each of the States.—As you have an opportunity to see the returns made by both the political parties you can give a more correct return than I can, who have seldom a chance to learn what is stated in the different papers. I am glad, sir, to see you maintain your neutral ground so well, and if you persevere, and correct all errors in the returns as you may discover them, we hope to place the utmost reliance on your records. There are so many wild statements afloat it is a relief to read something on which we can rely.

On religious subjects I take no paper except the one written by Moses, and the Prophets, and the Apostles, many centuries ago, when Christianity was in its purity. Pardon me, I read *your* sermons—but whether you are a Catholic, a Churchman, a Presbyterian, a Congregationalist, a Baptist, a Methodist, or a Universalist; I cannot determine by your discourses; and it is none of my business so long as you hold to moral doctrines.

N. B. We have not suffered much in this town through want of rain, but many have, a little north of us. Our potatoes need more wet.

Yours, respectfully, W.

We shall publish the accounts from the different states as fast as we receive full returns. We shall not be ambitious to publish the *first rumors* of an election but shall wait for the most authentic accounts. [Ed.

DR. CHALMERS' OPINION OF BOOK-FARMING. In the General Assembly in Scotland Dr. Chalmers insisted that English legislators knew nothing of the Church government of Scotland. He compared their ignorance with that of an old lady from London who had visited at his house. He said after she had drinked some fine buttermilk in the morning she looked out and saw the cows passing by. "Doctor," said she, "which of those cows is it that gives such fine buttermilk?" [English paper.

We suspect the old lady was acquainted with no other than "Fancy Farming."—But if that cow which gives such fine buttermilk should be sent here to improve our breed, we might use her in the harness in case she would not serve for the dairy,—and we would try her first on that premium plough that is to turn the sod up edgewise.

A WARNING. A case was heard on Friday last before Alderman Binns, at Philadelphia, in which three police officers were charged with a conspiracy to injure a hotel keeper by running down his house as a bad house. Several witnesses were examined, and counsel heard at length.—The case being closed, the Alderman said it was one of much importance, inasmuch as the defendants were police officers, and entitled to be strongly protected if innocent, and to be severely dealt with if guilty of perverting their offices to the injury of a citizen. After some further remarks on the case, he said he should hold each of the defendants in $200 for their appearance at the next Court of General Sessions.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

The East—Insurrection in Syria. Accounts from Syria represent an insurrection against Mehemet Ali of a formidable character. A warlike people lying between Ibrahim Pacha and Egypt have risen in rebellion, and though differing among themselves in many respects, they have combined to shake off a yoke of despotism, the endurance of which was no longer possible.

The insurgents, to the number of six thousand, approached Sidon; the commandant of that city gallantly made a sortie, but he was driven back with a loss of six hundred muskets. It is true that Ibrahim Pacha can draw supplies for his army from Alexandrette, a sea-port on the north of his present position; but it is equally certain that he dare not advance toward Constantinople while such a hostile force exists in his rear.

The country occupied by the insurgents resembles much, in its adaptation for defensive warfare, the Basque provinces; and, altogether, it is declared to be a formidable combination of an oppressed and essentially warlike people.

Constantinople, July 1. The Porte has declared that it will not take any part in the measures of coercion to be employed by the English against Mehemet Ali.—Sami Bey is said to be a great favorite of Mehemet Ali, and to be on the most intimate terms with the Sultana mother.

Journey of Cabrera to Paris. On the 12th inst. Cabrera arrived at the Hotel Lion d'Or, in Limoges, accompanied by a Spaniard, and two individuals of the gendarmie. Cabrera was the last of Don Carlos's chiefs, who abandoned his cause.

The last of the Carlist chiefs, Tristany, has arrived in France, with 1500 men.

July 23. The duty on wheat is reduced to 16s. 8d. per qr, and on flour to 10s. 1-4d per barrel—that on all foreign produce continuing the same last week.

Early in the week a lot of Philadelphia flour was sold ex ship, at 28s in bond, since which the same price was freely offered, but 29s was generally asked, and only partially obtained. Free Canada and United States flour brought steady prices, but the demand was limited.—There has been a better demand for oats, and full prices obtained. Several purchases of oatmeal have been made for shipment to Ireland, and prices have advanced 1s. There has been a ready sale for foreign free barley, chiefly for Wales, at higher prices. In beans and peas there is no change.

France. The French papers do not furnish us with any news of great importance.

The French Chambers were prorogued on the 15th ult. after a session commenced in much trouble, but terminated to the satisfaction of all, except the displaced Ministers and their adherents. The friends of M. Thiers loudly proclaim their admiration of his tact and success in the management of very difficult questions.

FIRE AT EXETER, ENGLAND. A great fire occurred at Stroke Cannon, near Exeter, England, on the 7th July which destroyed [illegible] named Webber, father and son. Another happened on the next day at Crediton, near Exeter, burning about 30 houses, and the dwellings of 60 families, who were left in great destitution.

MARCH OF LIBERALITY. We see it stated that the Diet of Hungary has voted the total emancipation of the Jews of that country, and of Croatia, Sclavonia, and Dalmatia, which are its dependencies.—The Jewish religion is to be legally protected, and the Jews eligible to all employment, and to be ennobled at the pleasure of the Crown.

PANAMA. Accounts from the Isthmus of Panama have been received at Havana to the middle of June. The Government of Central America were said to be without funds, and entirely unable longer to carry on the war against their neighbors. The civil war still rages in Pasto, and the rebels have made themselves quite formidable. The small pox was making great havoc among the natives of Chigres: the foreigners, having mostly been vaccinated, escaped the epidemic. The insurrection in the government of New Granada was daily increasing. The insurgents threatened to overturn the government. It was expected that Peru would declare war against Bolivia.

THE BARK PORTIA, which sailed from Canton in August, 1839, bound to New York, and long since been given up for lost, is again heard from. A letter has been received in New York from Batavia, dated March 7, which states that a British sloop of war had arrived from Amboyna, bringing the letter-bag of the Portia, Capt. Pitman, which vessel it seems had been at Manado, where she lost a cable and anchor, and after filling water, proceeded on her voyage; but after getting outside the Ombay passage, the bark sprung a leak, and the crew obliged the Captain to put back for Amboyna, where, on the 12th of January she was discharging cargo. It was expected that she would be condemned, as Amboyna affords no convenience for repairing vessels. The officers and crew are reported to be in a sickly state. A vessel was to leave Java for Amboyna, to assist Captain Pitman in disposing of his cargo if the Portia should be condemned. The cause of the long passage of the Portia is unknown, as no letters were received at Batavia from the Captain or any person on board.

NEW ORLEANS. The New Orleans Picayune of the 1st inst., says—"Our city continues healthy, and not a symptom of epidemic has appeared. There is less disease in New Orleans at this moment than in any city of the same population in the Union."

An extensive sugar refinery has lately been established at St. Louis, which turns out from 2600 to 3000 pounds of leaf sugar daily.

POLICE COURT. *Wednesday, Aug.* 12. Very little stirring yesterday, in this quarter. Weather too warm for folks to kick up rows—and no chance for the drunkards to distinguish themselves. A few straggling cases came along, among which was that of

Thomas McLeod, who took a fancy to get most delightfully inebriated the day previous, and after cutting up sundry capers, more becoming a well-behaved monkey than an honest jack-tar,—was taken into custody by the watchmen, and after a quiet night's repose, found himself unexpectedly at the bar of the Police. Case very clear—the party accused *confessing the corn.* Fine $5 and costs—for want of which sent to jail to cool off and get into a quiet state of mind.

Hannah McLewdne, was a very naughty little woman, with a blue eye and red lip. She was charged with breaking one o' the commandments, and smiled like a seraph at the hurried announcement by the clerk that five months in the House of Correction was to be her portion.

Levi Lee, belongs to Springfield, but the air of Boston, and too hard water did not agree with his stomach. He accordingly mollified the latter with sundry quantities of Hollands, Whiskey, and Rum.—Necessary result, dreadful drunkenness, and a strong disposition to get into trouble with the Common, for standing in the way. After an assault upon three of the old elms in the lower mall, Levi was arrested and provided with lodgings for the night. Fined $3,00 and costs, and committed for want of funds, having, as he stated, spent all his money in treating the Frog Pond. [Times.

A righter of other people's wrongs righted. For knocking down T. H. Train, and driving off with his hack, Hiram Blodget, sailor was brought to the bar, and plead-ed guilty to the charge of an assault.

Court—If you had any cause for striking the complainant you may state it.

Blodget—I had occasion to strike him.

Court—What occasion?

Blodget—Why you see he wronged one of my shipmates out of seven dollars and a half.

Court—Suppose he had wronged fifty of your shipmates, would that have given you any right to assault him, and commit a breach of the peace?

Blodget—I don't know anything 'bout that; but if I have done anything unlawful, I hope you will be merciful towards me, and let me off so that I can go to sea.

Mercy was meted out to the Don Quixote in the form of a bill of ten dollars and four cents.

Mr. Train has also brought a civil action for damages against him.

Nancy Decker—(she ought to have been called Three Decker)—a rotund, dark dame, who equals the Belgian giant in girth, was brought up on complaint of the City Marshal, for keeping a house of illicit intercourse in Ann street. Four brown beauties with their transient swains, were surprised in her establishment, by the watch, on Wednesday night, but the men, being sailors, were allowed to depart, a little scared. The women were led captive to jail. As an excuse for her mode of life, Nancy said—"I am a very poor woman what wants to get a decent living. I takes in washing, and never calculates to keep more than one girl, just enough to help to pay the rent, or so. I hardly know how it happens that I had so many in when the watch came. The watch will say I always keep everything very snug and quiet."

For this very frank confession, Nancy was ordered to find bail in the sum of $300, for her appearance for trial at the Municipal Court, and for want thereof she was committed to jail, where they don't charge anything for rent.

The young ladies who helped pay her rent, were, upon promising to leave the city, let off, upon the payment of fines.—At first some of the watchmen who thought the dusky darlings ought to be sent to the house of correction, were a little disappointed with the judgment of the court; but when it was suggested to them that they might be soon brought up again, and another round of witness fees be earned thereby, the faithful patrols of the night became reconciled to the result. [Post.

THE TRIAL OF DR. HINES, the notorious all over the Union, which was to have taken place at New Orleans on the 30th ult. was again postponed on account of the absence of witnesses. A night or two previous he and four of his accomplices made an attempt to escape prison, through a hole they had worked in the wall with a fork and dirk knife. They were, however, immediately secured upon their immerging through the hole. Hines turned the affair to as good an account as possible, by openly accusing the officers of the prison of having furnished him with the means of escape, expressly that they might secure him, and be authorized to treat him with more rigor. He went so far as to name several of the officers who, he pretended, were concerned in the plot. He complained bitterly of the severe treatment he had received while in jail.

DEPARTURE OF THE FLEET. At 10 A. M., on Thursday morning, the Frigate Macedonian, bearing the broad pennant of Com. Shubrick, gave the signal to get under weigh. The Macedonian led the van, the Erie followed in her wake, and the Levant brought up the rear. When last observed the Erie was hauling up close to the Macedonian. The destination of these vessels is Eastward ho! We hear that they visit Portland, where they will receive a cordial greeting from our down east boys.

NAVAL. United States ship Decatur, Capt. Ogden, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Ridgeley, was at Rio Janeiro June 27, all well. Schooner Enterprize, Commander Drayton, was on a cruise off Cape Frio, surveying the coast.

United States schooner Flying Fish arrived at Bay of Islands, New Zealand, March 11, from a cruise.

ACCIDENTS, &C.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION. We learn from the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of the 6th inst., that on the Tuesday morning previous, an explosion of the steam-chimney or steam-chamber took place on board the Erie, Captain Titus, while ascending the Detroit river, about three miles above Malden, by which event six persons were dreadfully scalded—four of whom belonged to the crew of the boat. The names of the others were Andrew Looney of Fort Gratiot, and James Carey of Buffalo, a deck passenger. Four of the persons scalded have since died. The Advertiser says:

"A passenger on board the Great Western informs us that the scalded men presented a horrible appearance. Part of their bodies looked like boiled meat, their faces blackened by the soot of the pipe, their hair crisp and dry as if dead, and their mouths raw and bloody. All those injured were in the hold, and the pipe burst in such a way, as to force the steam down upon them. One man had the presence of mind to throw himself instantly flat on his face, and the greater portion of the steam passed over him, without doing him essential injury. Another sprung up and jumped overboard. He was rescued, and found to be slightly scalded. Mr. Baby, Sheriff of the Western District, U. C. was sitting on the promenade deck in conversation with his niece. He heard the explosion, and exclaiming, "my God, Eliza, we are lost!" attempted to throw her overboard. A person near by caught her by the arm, and Baby, in the ecstacy of his fear, jumped overboard himself. He sunk before assistance could be rendered him. One of the scalded men, Looney, died before our informant left the boat, and another was thought to be dying."

EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE. The rolling mill attached to the powder works of Mr. Jamison, on the Falls road, about seven miles from the city, blew up on Saturday last, about 11 o'clock, and Mr. Richard Bates, who was at work in the mill at the time, was so severely injured that he died in twenty-four hours afterward. Mrs. Bates, who lives but a short distance from the mill, and who heard the explosion, ran out to look for her husband, when she observed him coming up at the back of the garden, exclaiming that he was not injured; and when he reached the house, he stated that the first thing he knew after the explosion was, that he was in the mill race, about one hundred and fifty yards from the mill, but whether he ran or was blown there, he did not know. He retained his senses to the last, and though medical assistance was rendered him, it was of no avail. He has left a wife and two children. [Baltimore Sun.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING. Mr. George W. Dinsmore, of West Boylston, aged 30 years, was killed by lightning in Holden, on Thursday last. He and two other persons were in the woods getting timber for the rail road. A shower came on in the afternoon, and Mr. Dinsmore and his companions took shelter, first under some small trees; they afterwards went to a large and tall tree in the woods.—Immediately after, the lightning struck the tree, and run down the side without shattering the wood much; the fluid passing from the tree, struck Mr. Dinsmore on the head, passed down his side, melting the money in his pocket, and the watch he wore, in places, and killed him instantly. The men who were with Mr. Dinsmore were not injured. One of them saw him turn his head as if to speak, at that moment the lightning struck him, and he fell dead.

Mr. Dinsmore was a farmer, and a respectable, industrious, and worthy man.—[National Ægis.

HYDROPHOBIA. Mr. Moses Emery, of Aurora, N. Y. a strong and healthy man about thirty years of age, died last Sunday evening, having suffered the four previous days the most excruciating agony.—His writhing and contortions were so great that at times it required four men to hold him. It was supposed by some to be a case of Hydrophobia.

The dwelling of Mr. Donnery, near Ebensburg, Cambria co., Pa., was torn from its foundation, on the 30th ult., in a gale which passed over, and himself and three children were crushed beneath its ruins.

AMUSEMENTS. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says that in the Sixteenth Ward of that city, are two fire companies, that have their regular appointed times for *fighting with each other!* On Thursday evening last, one of these scenes of outrage occurred, and caused a great excitement, and an immense crowd was collected in the neighborhood to witness the ruffianism. The editor of the Journal calls upon the authorities of that part of the city to do their duty, and prevent such disgraceful scenes. The N. Y. Commercial, however, says that there are no "authorities" in that portion of the city.—Disturbers of the peace do just as they please there, with none to make them afraid.

MISDEMEANOR IN OFFICE. E. J. Engleman, lately postmaster at Manchester, near York, Pa. was arrested a few days ago by the Marshal of the United States, and brought to Philadelphia, on a charge of having unlawfully detained a letter which contained funds. This case came up on Monday, on a writ of habeas corpus, before Judge Hopkinson, of the U. S. Circuit Court. After a hearing, the defendant was discharged on bail by entering into his own recognizance of $500, and giving two sureties of $250 each. A further hearing of the case will be had on the 24th August.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE. The annual commencement of Williams College will take place on Wednesday, the 19th inst. An address will be delivered before the Adelphic Union, by the Hon. Alexander H. Everett.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

We understand that the horse which was so barbarously treated on the "Trotting Park" last Friday, died of exhaustion on Sunday. During his vain attempt to win the $300 for his master, he was stimulated with alcohol and camphor, in order to enable him to put forth all his energies—and the re-action on the system must have been tremendous. The poor brute, unless we are misinformed, has fallen a victim to man's cruelty and cupidity. The death of this poor animal will not be in vain, however, if it is the means of awakening the attention of the public to the nature of this "Trotting Park," and to the revolting scenes which are there exhibited. It is an incubus on a virtuous and intelligent community, which ought to be removed—a cancer, which will spread, diffusing disease through the system, unless a caustic is applied in season. [Journal

FIRE IN CLEAVELAND. A fire broke out on the night of the 6th inst., about [illegible] o'clock, in the Globe Tavern, under the hill, which, before it was conquered, destroyed the entire block. The large and beautiful brick building of Messrs. Giddings & Merwins, the Globe Tavern, Johnson's Tavern, and Bradburn's grocery, with all the other buildings, stores, dwelling-houses, &c., were entirely consumed. The amount of property destroyed cannot be far from $50,000.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF LEAD FROM THE OSAGE COUNTRY. The steamboat Pocahontas which arrived at St. Louis on the [illegible] ult. from Jefferson city, had two hundred and twenty-seven pigs of lead on board. We learn from the Bulletin, that this lead was dug up on the borders of the Osage river, and is the first and only shipment ever brought from that section of the State.

THE BELGIAN GIANT. This extraordinary personage is the lion of the day. Concert Hall is daily and nightly thronged with the beauty and fashion of our city; none are disappointed, but invariably retire with their expectations exceeded in his height, size and strength. "He [illegible] man, take him for all, in all we ne'er shall look upon his like again." [Courier.

The N. Y. Star says, "In a comparative estimate of the times of 1839 and 1840, we have much to congratulate ourselves on. In 1839, for every £100 that was due England from the United States, we now owe about $20. Exchange in 1839 was [illegible] to ten per cent premium, and produced an export of specie; now exchange is [illegible] and one half under par."

A Stupendous Gang of Counterfeiters, far exceeding the last, have *been seized* at New Orleans in their den, and [illegible] Lemon, their chief, and six others, placed in custody. They had on hand no less than seven hundred thousand counterfeit tens and twenties on the Carrollton Bank. The Mayor's vigilance is greatly praised.

The two Arabian horses, sent by the Imaum of Muscat as a present to the President of the United States, were sold on Tuesday, at Washington. The [illegible] *gray* was taken by L. H. Powell of Virginia, at $650; and the dark gray by Gen. John H. Eaton of Tennessee, at $685.

An Irishman observing a dandy taking his usual struts in Broadway, steps up to him and inquired, "How much rent do you ask for those houses?" "What do you ask me that for?" "Faith, and I thought the whole street belonged to ye," replied the Irishman.

On the 20th ult a rencontre took place at Yazoo City, between F. W. Quackenboss and Jas. H. Hunter, which resulted in the death of the latter, he being shot through the head. Quackenboss immediately gave himself up, and was unanimously acquitted by a court of magistrates.

The N. Y. Star says that our Chargé to Guatemala, Mr. Stephens, will soon publish, in two volumes, an account of his extraordinary discoveries of ancient ruins in that part of South America, made during his recent visit there.

The servants in the family of Col. [illegible] Fallon, (General Harrison's aid at the Thames,) attempted to destroy them by poisoning their coffee, on the 28th ult. Fortunately they recovered, and the negroes are in custody. Col. O'F. was present at the White Sulphur Springs.

A very Remarkable Fact. The Driver of the East Bridgewater and Abington stage coach, positively declares (and he is a man who ought to be believed) that one day last week he conveyed *ten ladies* to Abington, and that there was not *one bandbox among the whole!*

Eleven brokers in Cincinnati have been convicted of acting as officers of banks not incorporated by law, and fined a thousand dollars a piece. If this does not break them—that is, break off their swindling habits—they had better go to Texas.

A vagrant named Abraham W[illegible] committed to the New York City Prison as disorderly, on Sunday, nearly succeeded in committing suicide. He gashed his throat horribly with a penknife, which he had secreted, but is now out of danger.

The Hartford Courant says that there was a smart shock of an earthquake in that city and vicinity, on Sunday. It was accompanied by a low rumbling noise, and a report like a heavy clap of thunder.

The Portland Advertiser states that there has not been a fire nor even an alarm of fire in that city for a year past; and for two years past the whole amount lost by fire there, is short of $2000.

A mob of 300 loafers, in a notorious part of Baltimore, the other night, seized a watchman, and broke his rattle over his head and face.

The papers speak of a machine they use in Maryland capable of husking and shelling 40 bushels of corn an hour.

The bills of the Concord Bank are now redeemed at its counter, in specie or current bills.

The number of strangers at Saratoga is said to be three thousand.

SALE OF STOCKS AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY,

BY STEPHEN BROWN.

Shares Eastern Railroad, 96¾ & 99½.
" Boston and Portland Railroad, $70¼ per sh.
" Eastern Railroad, (N. H.) 93½.
" Taunton Branch Railroad, 3¼ a 3½ per ct adv.
" Merchants' Bank, par.
" Boston Bank, $53½ per share (for $50)
" Massachusetts Bank, 99 per cent.
" North Bank, 90¼ per share.
" Market Bank, $54¼ per share.
" Union Bank, 2 per cent adv.
" Bunker-Hill Bank, ¼ a ½ per cent adv.
" State Bank, $57 per share for 60.
" Mechanics' Bank, $87½ per share.
" Boylston Insurance Co. 91 per share.

MARRIAGES.

[illegible] this city, by Rev. Mr. Streeter, Mr. Sylvanus [illegible]ard to Eliza W. Kelley, both of Charlestown; [illegible]st, Mr. Peter Black to Miss Sylvia Hall.
[illegible] Dorchester, Aug. 10th, by Rev. Mr. Hall, Mr. [illegible]en F. Hersey to Miss Elizabeth H. Munroe, both [illegible]
East Windsor, Ct. 4th inst. Rev. John Goddard [illegible]sbury, to Miss Catharine, daughter of Rev. [illegible]et Tyler, of E. W.
[illegible] Spencer, June 3, by Rev. Mr. Packard, Mr. [illegible]n Baldwin to Miss Nancy Sibley.
[illegible]ryngeborough, Aug. 3, by Rev. J. W. Parkhurst, [illegible] Benjamin E. Parkhurst of Chelmsford, to Miss [illegible] Louisa Kendall of T.

DEATHS.

[illegible] Worcester, Aug. 4, Henry Morris, son of Mr. [illegible]us Knowlton, 4 mos. Aug. 5, Lucian, son of [illegible]. B. Rice, 4 mos.
[illegible] Boylston, July 2, Charles Henry, son of John [illegible]ht, aged sixteen months.
[illegible] Spencer, July 28, Miss Maria, daughter of the [illegible] Mr. Rufus Sibley, aged 19.
[illegible] Westminster, July 24, Mr. Abijah Wood, a sol[illegible] of the Revolution, 88.
[illegible] Rutland, Aug. 9, Mrs. Grace, relict of the late [illegible]n Tilden of New Braintree, 98.
[illegible] Hardwick, Aug. 3, Mrs. Lucy, widow of the late [illegible] Reggles, Esq. 88.
[illegible] Hubbardston, Aug. 4, widow Lydia Newton, 88.
[illegible] Newton, Kingsley Allen, 39.
[illegible] South Boston, 7th inst. Benjamin F. Wild, 17.
[illegible] Roxbury, Aug. 4, Mr. Morris B. Miffet, 32.
[illegible] Hingham, 2d inst. Mr. Israel Whiton, a soldier [illegible] revolution.
[illegible] Lowell, August 5, Mrs. Hannah, aged 36, wife of [illegible]ale C. Gleason.
[illegible] Holderica, August 2, Richard P. youngest son of [illegible]s Holden, aged 15 months.
[illegible] the town of Rye, Westchester county, N. Y., [illegible] 4, Andrew Lyon, in the 90th year of his age, a [illegible]r of the Revolution.
[illegible] Newark, August 3d, Thomas Bolton, a soldier of [illegible]volution, 108.
[illegible] South Kingston, R. I. 3d inst. Mr. William [illegible], a Revolutionary soldier, 96.
[illegible]ven, N. H. Mr. Daniel Cushing, 88.
New Haven, Mr. Philip Clyme, 96. He was a [illegible]n soldier, brought to this country among the [illegible]ry forces of the British Crown, during the [illegible]ution.
Salem, Mr. James Chase, aged 40, formerly of [illegible]mport.

[illegible]hole number of Deaths in this City for the week [illegible] August 8, 49. Males, 22. Females, 18. Still-[illegible]. Causes: Consumption, 1—bowel com-[illegible], 1—infantile, 4—cholera infantum, 4—brain fe-[illegible]—teething, 2—marasmus, 2—dropsy on the brain, [illegible]plexy, 1—dysentery, 5—old age, 2—inflamma-[illegible] of the bowels, 1—child bed, 2—cancer 1—typhous [illegible] 1—drowned, 2—disease of the heart, 1—scarlet [illegible] 1—canker, 1—jaundice, 1—intemperance, 1—[illegible]ever, 1.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.

[illegible]s—There has been a good demand for most [illegible] and sales four cargoes Nova Scotia, $6¼ a 7 [illegible]aldron; Newcastle, $8 50, and one or two car-[illegible] Bridgeport and Pictou, to manufacturers, at $7½ [illegible] mos cr, deliverable at a neighboring place. A [illegible] Cannel Coal was made by auction, at $11.
[illegible]e. There has been a fair demand both for the [illegible]nd for Southern shipment; 500 bags St. Do-[illegible] sold at 9¼ a 9½ per lb; 300 do Cuba, 10c do; [illegible] 12¾ a 13c; and Government do, 13½c per lb; [illegible]0 a 10½c do do. Part of the late importation [illegible]umatra, is being shipped to New York by first [illegible]

[illegible]—There have been sales of 1000 qtls new Grand [illegible] Codfish, for exportation, at $2 a 2 25 per qtl, [illegible]ve of packing. Sales of old fish, for retailing, [illegible]een made at 1 50 a 2 00 per qtl. Market dull, [illegible]ll probably remain so for some time. The [illegible]ctions in Mackerel, in the early part of the [illegible] were at $8¼ a 11¼, but soon fell off to $9 and [illegible] some lots of No. 2 were taken at $8¼ per bbl. [illegible]arket, at the close, fully recovered from the de-[illegible] of the preceding day, and prices ruled for No. [illegible] a 11 25, and No. 2, $9 a 9 25 per bbl, with a [illegible] demand for Southern shipment; and No 3, 4 50 [illegible]er bbl.
[illegible]ey—A sale of 75 packages was made for New [illegible]market, 48c per gal; 20 bbls do, 50 a 51c per [illegible]
[illegible]ee—The last importation of about 6000 Montevi-[illegible] has been sold in lots, mostly to go out of the mar-[illegible] 16c per lb, part 6 mos., and part cash, 4 per [illegible]iscount; 25 a 30 bales green salted Calcutta, [illegible] 15c; 300 Western Hides, 11 c per lb.
[illegible]—No change exists on the prices of last week. [illegible] Swedes arrived this afternoon.
[illegible]ter—There is a good demand, with considera-[illegible]s of late at quotations.
[illegible]—Few sales have come to our knowledge, and [illegible] are nominally the same.
[illegible]sses—The transactions in distilling qualities [illegible]een at an advance of one cent per gal, at which [illegible]st of the arrivals of the week have been dis-[illegible]d. The following comprise the principal sales: [illegible]is Cuba tart, 10½c; 600 do do, selections, 21, [illegible]ance 20c; a cargo of 184 hhds do, 20c; 500 [illegible] Cuba sweet, to the trade, 21 a 23c; 100 do Nick-[illegible]22; 150 do Surinam, 21c; 100 do Cienfuegos [illegible] 25 c per gal; 600 hhds Trinidad, mostly shipped [illegible] York, sold at 25c per gal, equal to 6 mos cr. [illegible]se of Whiskey in most of the Southern ports [illegible]ably contribute to enable holders to sustain [illegible] prices for distilling qualities. The market [illegible]rm at the advance above named.
[illegible]ter Paris—There have been several cargoes ar-[illegible]his week, and sales of 600 tons at 2 50 per ton.
[illegible]tions—There continues a good demand for all [illegible]tions, and holders are acquiring more firmness. [illegible]as advanced, and is held at 11c, stock consider-[illegible]educed and in few hands; good Hams scarce, and [illegible]ng at 10 a 10½c per lb.
[illegible]—There have been some heavy operations in the [illegible] this week, comprising about 4000 hhds Liver-[illegible] 8½, 6 mos; 3000 do Turks Island, 2 37 a 2 25 [illegible], 6 mos; 2800 hhds St, Ubes, 2 12½, and a car-[illegible]er Bonaire, 2 37 do do; 729 bags Liverpool [illegible]old by auction, 1 55 a 1 57 per bag, cash.
[illegible]ar—The active demand for box Sugar continues, [illegible]ies during the week comprise 6 a 700 boxes Ha-[illegible]rown, 7¼ a 7½c; 200 do do, 8 a 8½c; 200 do [illegible] for refining, 9¼; 100 do do, trade, 10c per lb; [illegible]ls Muscovado, ordinary, 6¼ a 7½c per lb. Im-[illegible]s of Muscovadoes anticipate a further improve-[illegible] prices; 37 boxes and 40 bbls Havana brown [illegible]ld by auction, 7 42 a 7 50 per 100 lbs, 4 mos.
[illegible]—Most descriptions fully maintain prices; com-[illegible]ochong has been sold at 40, good 45, and fancy [illegible] lb; Young Hyson, 60 a 70c, do do.
[illegible]l—There have not been any sales of sufficient [illegible] to require particular notice. Fleece Wool con-[illegible]ts come in pretty freely, and the market is well [illegible]. The quantity of pulled is rather limited, [illegible] come in more freely as the season advances. [illegible] is an abundant supply of low foreign Wool, with [illegible]mited demand.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 15. Flour—There has been a fair [illegible]d for Flour during the week, but no sales of [illegible]ignificant have taken place. Holders of large [illegible] of Genesee are quite firm to-day; almost any [illegible]ty of good common brands Genesee could be sold [illegible] per bbl. A small lot of Genesee was sold on [illegible], at 5 02 per bbl, and from stores at 5 10 a [illegible] per bbl; fancy brands, 5 25 a 5 44, the latter on [illegible] time. Howard St., 525, cash.
[illegible]—Owing to the limited arrivals of Corn this [illegible] and a somewhat revived demand for the retail [illegible]ers have been fully sustained. Sales yellow [illegible]58 a 58½c per bushel, and white 55 a 56c do do. [illegible] declension has been sustained for Oats, with [illegible] heavy supplies. Sales Baltimore, 30c, Dela-[illegible] a 32c; prime Pennsylvania, 35 a 37c per [illegible] Northern, 52c do do; several parcels are being stored for the want of buyers. A sale of 50 bbls white Beans was made at auction, 1 47 a 1 76 per bushel, cash.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12. The Great Western brings accounts from Liverpool to 24th July. Owing to the cold and unseasonable weather in the northern parts of England, the harvest was discouraging; and prices of American Flour have advanced in consequence of it to 28 a 29s per barrel in bonds. On Saturday last, previous to the reception of the above advices from England, the Flour market was dull, with rather a downward tendency in prices. On Monday and Tuesday, there were large sales of western on English account, principally at 5 25 for common, and 5 37 for fancy brands Genesee, and 5 12 a 5 25 for round and flat hoops Ohio, establishing an advance of 25 a 37c; 200 barrels Georgetown sold at 5 50; Southern Rye, 2 87½.

Grain—500 bushels Wheat, not very good, sold at 1 09, cash; Northern Rye, 60c delivered; Northern Oats, 40 a 41 for old, 57½c for new; Corn, 2000 bushels Maryland sold at 58c measure; Jersey is without change.

Hay was taken in lots as wanted at 56¼ a 75c per 100 lbs loose by the load.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11. Sales of several hundred barrels yesterday and to-day were made at 5 50 per barrel. It is understood considerable orders came out by the Great Western, but limited to 5 00; Wheat has not been affected, being already too high for millers, relatively to Flour, say 1 12 a 1 15 per bushel; Rye is worth 64c: Yellow Corn, 55c, and white, 52½c per bushel; Oats afloat, new, 24c, and old, 25c per bush.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 8. The market for all denominations of Flour is very dull; early in the week, 300 barrels fresh ground, Howard St. was made at 5 18¾, and lots of 100 barrels new, at 5 25; the wagon and car price remains at 5 00; sales of Susquehanna fresh ground, at 5 25.

Grain—Sales of Wheat from good to prime, 1 05 a 1 12½, including Maryland and old Susquehanna; Rye, Maryland, 60c; Corn, 48 a 49c for white, 51 a 52c for yellow; Oats, 25c per bushel.

FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

Vegetables.

RETAIL PRICES.

Potatoes, new, per bushel	62	a	75
Turnips, new, per bunch	6	a	..
Carrots, new, per bunch	6	a	..
Beets, new, per bunch	6	a	..
Squashes, Summer, per doz	8	a	12
Marrow Squashes, per lb	..	a	3
Cauliflowers, each	8	a	10
Brocoli, each	20	a	25
Lettuce, per head	4	a	6
Parsley, per peck	50	a	..
Cucumbers, per doz	6	a	8
Tomatoes, per half peck	..	a	25
Celery, per root	6	a	10
Peas, per bushel	75	a	1 00
Cabbages, new, each	4	a	6
String Beans, half peck	10	a	12½
Green Corn, per doz	8	a	10

Fruit.

Apples, Southern, per bush	1 50	a	2 00
Pears, per bushel	2 00	a	2 50
Peaches, Southern, per half pk	32	a	75
Apricots, per doz	..	a	25
Whortleberries, per qt	6	a	..
Currants, per qt	10	a	..
Cranberries, per bushel	2 50	a	3 00
Grapes, black Hamburg, per lb	..	a	75
" Sweet Water, per lb	..	a	62½
Lemons, per dozen	17	a	20
Oranges, do do	25	a	50
Dried Apples, do do	7	a	8
Walnuts, per bushel	1 50	a	2 00

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Butter, lump, per lb	20	a	25
" firkin	15	a	17
Cheese, new milk, per lb	7	a	8
" four meal	3	a	4
Eggs, per dozen	..	a	15
Beef, per lb	6	a	12½
Do Corned	7	a	9
Do Smoked	..	a	12½
Beef Tallow, per lb	9	a	..
Pork, whole hogs	5½	a	6½
Pigs, roasting, per lb	11	a	12½
Pork, Fresh	10	a	11
" Salted	8	a	10
Hams, Boston, per lb	11	a	12½
Do. Western, do do	10½	a	11
Lard, best, per lb	..	a	11
Do Western, per keg	10	a	11
Tripe, per lb	..	a	10
Pigs Feet, per lb	..	a	8
Veal	6	a	10
Whole Calves	5	a	7
Chickens, per pair	75	a	1 00
Turkeys, each	50	a	1 00
Pigeons, per dozen	75	a	1 00
Mutton, per lb	6	a	12½
Lamb, per lb	6	a	12

COAL AND WOOD MARKET.

Newcastle, per chaldron	..	a	8 50
Cannel, do do	..	a	8 50
Orrel, do do	..	a	..
Picton, do do	6 75	a	7 00
Sidney, do do	7 00	a	7 25

RETAIL PRICES.

Schuylkill, per ton	5 00	a	6 50
Lackawana, per 2000 lbs	7 50	a	8 00
Peach Orchard, do do	8 00	a	8 50
Peach Mountain, do do	8 00	a	8 50
Coke, per chaldron	6 00	a	6 50
Charcoal, per basket	28	a	32
Eastern Wood, per cord	6 50	a	7 00
Ordinary do do, do do	6 00	a	6 50
Country do, do do	7 00	a	8 00

HIDE MARKET.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide per lb	14	a	14½
Pernambuco, dry salted	..	a	11
Rio Grande	14½	a	15
St. Salvador	10½	a	11
Maranham	11	a	12
California	11½	a	12
West-Indian	10	a	12
African	12	a	14
Russia	none.	a	..
Green, slaughtered	5	a	6
Calcutta, cow, green salted	75	a	1 25
Do. do do light	..	a	..
Do. dry	60	a	85

SEED MARKET.

Mustard Seed, brown, per bag	10 00	a	..
" " white, " "	10 00	a	..
Hemp Seed, per bushel	..	a	2 00
Canary Seed, do do	1 50	a	2 00
Flax Seed, per bush	1 25	a	1 35
" " American, do do	..	a	..
Clover, Northern, per hundred	12	a	13
" Southern, do do	..	a	..
" Foreign, do do	..	a	12
" White Dutch, per lb	28	a	30
" Lucerne, or French	33	a	..
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush	..	a	2 50
Red Top, bushel	61	a	65
" " Southern, do	70	a	75
Orchard Grass, do	2 50	a	..
Millet, do	2 00	a	2 50
Buckwheat, do	1 25	a	1 50

WOOL MARKET.

American, common ¼ blood	32	a	34
" " " ½ "	35	a	38
" " " ¾ "	40	a	..
Pulled Wool, superfine	42	a	45
No. 1, Lambs'	35	a	40
No. 2, "	23	a	25
No. 3, "	18	a	20

LEATHER MARKET.

Philad., best tannage, per lb	26	a	28
do country do	23	a	26
Baltimore city tannage	22	a	26
do dry hide	20	a	22
New York red, light	18	a	20
do do, middling	18	a	18½
do do, overweight	17	a	18
Boston do, slaughter	21	a	22
do dry hide	18	a	20
Slaughter Upper, in the rough	..	a	24

LIME MARKET.

Thomaston, per cask	75	a	80
Camden, " "	65	a	70
L'Etang, St. George Co's, "	..	a	..
" " white lump	1 00	a	1 12
do do 2d quality	90	a	1 00
do do common	70	a	75

HAY MARKET.

Eastern Screwed, per ton	10 00	a	11 00
" Hard Pressed, do. do.	..	a	..
Good Country, per hundred	70	a	80
Old	85	a	90
Straw	35	a	40

HOP MARKET.

First and second sorts, per lb.. .. 46 a .. 48

HONEY.

Cuba, per gall	47	a	50
Northern	..	a	..

PLASTER PARIS.

Per ton, 2240 lbs, cash | 2 87 a 2 50

CATTLE AND MEAT MARKET.

BRIGHTON, Monday, Aug. 13. At market, 410 Beef Cattle, 18 Cows and Calves, 2950 Sheep, and 175 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—First quality, $6 a 6 25; second quality, 5 50 a 5 75; third quality, $4 a 5 25.

Cows and Calves—Sales at $20, 22, 25, 30, 33, 35, and 38.

Sheep—Lots sold for 1 25, 1 42, 1 50, 1 62, 1 87, 2 25, 2 33, and 2 50.

Swine—Old Hogs at 4c for Sows and 4½ a 5: for Barrows; lots to peddle at 4 a 5. At retail, 4½ a 6½.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10. At market, 925 head of Beef Cattle, including 100 left over last week, nearly all from this State; and 4200 Sheep and Lambs.

The Beef market was well attended, and 775 head were taken at $6 a 8, averaging 6 75 per 100 lbs.

Sheep and Lambs were in fair demand, and 4000 sold at 1 50, $3, and $5 for Sheep, and 1 24, $3 and 4 for Lambs.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10. During the last week, 650 beef cattle, 180 head cows and calves, 600 swine, and 1500 sheep were offered in the market. Of these, 410 beef cattle were sold at $6 per 100 lbs for inferior; 6 25 to 6 75 for common to good, and $7 to 7 50 good to prime, in addition to which 14 head were disposed of at 7 75. Cows sold at $25 to 35 for milch and those with calves; dry at $12 to 17 each; 400 swine were sold at $5 to 5 50 per 100 lbs. Of sheep, 1200 were sold at 1 24 to 2 75 each for lambs, and 1 75 to 3 75 for sheep, according to the quality.

The supply and demand for beef was greater than in the previous week, though the prices obtained were less. Swine were not in much request, with a slight diminution of price.

Hay has been in good supply; 134 wagon loads were sold at 70 to 73 cents per 100 lbs for old Timothy; 55 to 60c for new. New clover and Timothy at 50 to 55c.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 10. On Monday nearly 500 head of Beef on the hoof were offered by the drovers, and about 250 sold at prices ranging from 5 50 to $7 per 100 lbs. There were but few however taken at either of the extremes, much the largest portion being sold at $6 to 6 50. Of those that were left over from Monday's sale, 150 to 200 head have been driven North. Live Hogs are in good supply, and retail sales are making at 5 54 per 100 lbs.

NECK STOCK MANUFACTORY.

J. M. SHERBUNE, 42 Washington St., Boston, offers for sale a great variety, comprising upwards of ten different kinds of light and dark colored Summer STOCKS, made of Silk and Bristles. Very thin and easy SATIN STOCKS, made on Silk frames. All the above Stocks are very light and comfortable for Summer wear. They are made by experienced makers, under the immediate superintendence of Mr. S., and he can confidently assure his friends and customers, that for beauty of workmanship and excellence of material, they are not to be surpassed by any found in the city.

Also, a large assortment of very fine DICKEYS and BOSOMS; low priced STOCKS, of all kinds, for the country trade.

☞ STOCKS made to order at two hours notice.
may 9 y

SCOTT'S NEWLY PATENTED CYLINDRICAL REVOLVING REFRIGERATOR—Constructed of Iron and Zinc, on an entire new principle, possessing great superiority over every other article of the kind ever offered in the market for beauty of style and security, and the only article yet made capable of generating Cold Air. They are designed for the use of Families, Hotels, Steamboats, Packets, &c. &c., in preserving provisions in warm weather and Southern climates—at the same time possessing the quality of a safety chest. Persons purchasing are requested to examine them. For sale by WM. E. COFFIN & CO., 14 Central wharf. a4—tf

EXHIBITION OF PICTRUES.

BY the Ancient and Modern Masters, at Corinthian Hall, corner of Milk and Federal streets, (entrance in Federal street,) will open June 3d, and continue so for a season of about three months.

W. HAYWARD respectfully apprises the admirers of the Fine Arts, in Boston and its vicinity, that to his collection of Pictures, so favorably received at the Athenæum Gallery, last year, have been added many new and superior works---amongst others, the magnificent chief d'œuvre of DON JUAN, HAIDEE, and LAMBRO, by Dubuffe, the Painter of the Temptation and Expulsion from Eden of Adam and Eve---Size by 12 feet 14.

Single admission 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents. june6—tf

WHITE'S BONNET ROOMS.

39 *Hanover Street, sign of the Red Band Box.*

AT this old and well known establishment, CROSBY & LOOMIS have made arrangements and will keep the coming season, the largest and most general assortment of Straw and Silk Bonnets that can be found in the city, having made arrangements with the principal manufacturers in New York as well as in this vicinity, from whom they will receive every week the newest patterns. The subscribers have now engaged an Englishman, from one of the first manufactories in London, who finishes Florence and Leghorn Bonnets in a very superior style, removing from them stripes and spots, which so much injures their beauty. Ladies about buying Bonnets of any kind, will do well to call before purchasing. tf—ap 4

BONE MANURE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

He keeps constantly on hand a supply of Ground Bone, and solicits the patronage of the agricultural community. Price at the Mill 32 cents per bushel; put up in casks and delivered at any part of the city at 37½ cts per bushel, and no charge for casks or carting.

Also, Oyster Shell Lime, price 10 cts per bushel at the kiln; put up in casks 4 bushels each, at 60 cts per cask delivered at any part of the city.

Orders left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with promptattention.
feb 29tf NAHUM WARD.

WINDLASS BEDSTEADS.

SWELLED Beam Windlass Bedsteads made in the most thorough manner, at reduced prices, for sale by MELLEN & HOPKINS, corner of Union and Ann streets. a4—tf

THE PRACTICAL FARMER,

CONTAINING the Agricultural matter of the Cultivator for the year 1839, neatly printed in 8 vo size, containing three hundred pages at the low price of 75 cents. For sale at this office.
june6—tf

THE PRACTICAL FARMER,

OR SPIRIT OF THE "BOSTON CULTIVATOR," containing a collection of valuable Essays on Practicable Agriculture, &c., &c., by WM. BUCKMINSTER. Just published by
D. H. WILLIAMS,
Feb. 1. tf No. 6 Water Street.

PAINTED CARPETS.

BALLARD & PRINCE, 168 Washington street, have for sale an extensive assortment of English and American PAINTED FLOOR CLOTHS, for Rooms, Entries, Ships' Cabins, &c. &c. a4—tf.

BEAR'S OIL LABELS.

ON hand and for sale at this office, a few thousand Bear's Oil Labels, of various colors, from a new plate, of the best style. O. BREWER.

NEW CARPETING.

A. G. SMITH & CO. 84 Washington st. (a few doors South of State st.) are now opening their Spring assortment of CARPETINGS, &c. viz:—Superfine, Superfine, Fines and Commons—Wilton, Brussels, Damask and Venetian Carpetings—Tufted, Wilton and Brussels Rugs—Buckings, Stair Rod, &c.

Also—Oil Carpetings, of all widths, new and splendid patterns.

Likewise—Canton Straw Carpetings, of different widths and colors, a superior article.

A large assortment of Hemp Carpetings, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. tf—ap 4

LEMON SYRUP LABELS,

NEATLY printed in two colors, for sale at this Office. june 13

SCYTHES, SCYTHE SNAITHS, RAKES

THE Subscribers offer at wholesale and retail, a large assortment of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, of all descriptions. Among those wanted at this season, they enumerate the following:

Farwell's Patent Cast Steel Scythes,
Farwell's Patent German Steel do.,
Mitchell's Superior Steel Back Scythes,
Metcalf's Superior Steel Scythes,
Tuft's Cast Steel do.,
Tuft's Patent Scythe Snaiths,
Wilder's do. do.,
Lamson's do. do.,
Common Scythe Snaiths,
Hall's Superior Rakes,
Wilder & Eddy's do.,
Root's Superior Quality do.,
Gregory's Rakes, (3 qualities,)
Butterfield's Hay Forks,
Hudson's Patent do. do.,
Horsey's Steel Pronged Hoes,
Scythe Rifles, Whetstones, &c. Sickles &c.

Also—Ploughs, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, Straw Cutters, Pratt's Silk Reel, Cradles, Grain Cradles, &c. &c.. with a full assortment of all kinds of Garden Seeds, Plants, Trees, Bird Seeds, &c. &c.

HOVEY & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
7 *Merchants Row, near State St. Boston.*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber would inform his customers and the public, that he has expended about $6000 in fitting up his establishment. His GRIST MILL is new, and on the most approved plan, and will grind fine Corn Meal at the rate of 25 bushels per hour. The FLOUR MILL has a set of burr stones, and a cleanser on a new and improved plan, and a bolt different from any one ever put in operation. The Flour Mill and apparatus will manufacture 10 bushels of Rye or Wheat per hour, and, if supplied with good Wheat, he will warrant the flour in whiteness or quality, equal to the best of Genesee. Also, a bolt for the purpose of bolting Indian, India and Buckwheat, Meal, &c. The subscriber states without hesitation, that his Mill is one of the best, if not superior to any in the State.

He has also built, separate from his Grist Mill, a Mill for the express purpose of grinding Plaster Paris, which will grind from the stone one ton per hour, and is ready to receive customers any time they may please to favor him with a call. And by having good millers, ready and at their post, he flatters himself that he shall receive his share of patronage.

The subscriber has likewise fitted up a *Blacksmith and Wheelwright's Shop*, and made arrangements with first rate workmen to carry them on in their various branches.

☞ A word to those who have lame horses from having bad hoofs. Mr. C. S. HORROCKS has taken charge of the Blacksmith Shop, and having followed shoeing horses the most part of his time for the last ten years, will set Shoes on interfering horses, and warrant them to travel free from striking. Also, on those that are hoof-bound, so as to greatly improve their travelling if not entirely cure them. W. E. FAULKNER.

N. B. Constantly for sale, Rye, Corn, Barley, &c.
Acton, April 1, 1840. ap11 tf

MALDEN
DYE HOUSE
OFFICE Corner of COURT & HANOVER ST.
All Kinds of SILK COTTON & WOOLEN Garments
DYED and CLEANSED IN THE BEST MANNER.
MERINO CASHMERE & ALL OTHER KINDS
of SHAWLS CLEANS'D WITH THE
ORIGINAL FINISH,
also
CLEANSE CARPETS, RUGS, BLANKETS
& QUILTS, TABLE COVERS &c
In A Superior Style COLOURS WARRANTED
ALL GOODS RETURNED IN ONE WEEK.

AGENTS FOR RECEIVING GOODS.

L. B. Greene, New Bedford; Royal Whitton, Hingham; Wm. Gillis, Nashua; Bennard & Waning, Fall River; Wm. Reed, Taunton; T. J. Whitney, Nantucket; E. H. Burgin, Eastport, Me; Fairbanks & Smith, Provincetown, Cape Cod; J. Winchester, Gloucester; Willard Adams, Waltham; Sherman & Bigelow, Watertown; Enoch Stevens, North Andover; E. Shepherd, Salem; Eddy & Hathaway, South Bridgewater; J. H. Plympton, Newton; G. H. Brown, East Bridgewater; F. L. Dodge, Lowell; J. W. Badger, South Boston; Farwell & Co. Old Cambridge; Abigail Beck, Newburyport; Wm. J. Leighton, Portsmouth, N. H.; Jane P. Smith, Haverhill, Mass.; Mrs. H. W. Abbott, S. Andover; E. B. Stratton, Lower Falls, Newton; U. W. Noyes & Co. Woonsocket, R. I.; Patridge & Harding, Medway, Village; H. Caldwell, Ipswich, Mass; R. Godrey, New Bedford & Fairhaven; A. H. Trask & Co. Manchester, Mass.; Leonard Day, Fitchburg. tf—july 4

THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS,

Is invited to the extensive and choice collection of GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER SEEDS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c. for sale by the Subscribers.

Our assortment contains all the most superior kinds of seeds, raised *expressly* for us, by *experienced* cultivators, and are warranted of the best quality. Among some of the more important articles for the Farmer, at this season, may be named

Long Orange Carrot,	Barley and Oats,
Altringham, do.,	Spring Rye,
Genuine Sugar Beet,	Brown Corn, (true,)
Mangel Wurtzel,	Dutton and Parker Corn,
Turnips, (10 kinds,)	Raton Potatoes,
Drumhead Cabbage, Sup.	Millett,
Green Globe Savoy, do. do.	Buckwheat, &c.

Together with every variety of vegetable seeds wanted for the garden; Clover, Herds Grass, Red Top Seeds, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cultivators, (2 sizes,)	Hoes, Rakes, and Dutch Scuffles,
Ploughs, 7 sizes,)	Hedge Shears and Pruning Knives,
Seed Sowers, (2 patterns,)	Garden Trowels and Syringes,
Vegetable Cutter, (new article,)	Scythes, Sickles, &c. &c.
Hay and Straw Cutter,	
Shovels, Spades, & Forks,	

480 varieties of FLOWER SEEDS, including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket larkspurs, &c., cultivated at our own garden, every new annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the flower garden.

SEEDS put up in BOXES, of various sizes, from $5 to $50 each, all ready for retail—every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *printed* direction, for their cultivation.

☞ A liberal discount allowed to country traders.

Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. *gratis*, on application.

HOVEY & CO.,
7 *Merchants Row, near State St., Boston.*
may9 y

JOHN LEACH & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO LEACH, PAGE & GILMORE,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
WEST INDIA GOODS, TEAS, WINES, &c.
Also—Winter, Summer and Refined OIL
No. 3, Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass.
JOHN LEACH,
JOSEPH A GILMORE.

For sale as above—at the manufacturer's price, WILLIAM BROWN'S No. 1 *Silver Top, Sarsaparilla Compound, or Mead Syrup*, which was so much used the past Summer as a common beverage.
May 23—3m

FULL BLOOD ANIMAL.

TO be sold, a fine full-blood BULL, his breed a cross in succession from Holderness, Denton, Admiral, Sir Isaac, Wye, Comet, &c. He may be seen and the terms known on application to the subscriber, on the Welles Farm, in Dorchester
june27—tf A. GREENWOOD.

CORN & GARDEN-SEED PLANTER.

THIS implement of husbandry, planned by William Buckminster, and manufactured by D. PROUTY & CO., 19 and 20, North Market street, operates as follows.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE PLANTER.

A horse is attached to the beam, and draws the Planter as he would a plough to furrow over the land. The row of teeth in the beam pulverizes the ground completely, and opens it to receive the seed.

A slide in the bottom of the hopper is drawn out by rings on the wheel, and lets the seed drop out and down through the hind tooth, which is hollow, and as the harrow moves on the fine mould falls in of itself behind the hollow tooth, and buries the corn to any depth we choose; and the wheel behind presses down the earth over the seed.

By turning a screw, the tooth is raised higher, or sunk deeper in the soil, and the seed is buried shallow or deep as we may wish. Another screw shortens or lengthens the slide, so as to let out more or less seed every time it is drawn out.

To plant corn we want in the wheel two cogs which strike the slide, and draw out the seed once in two feet. If one cog only is screwed in, the seed is dropped in hills four feet apart. For turnips, onion, and other small seeds, we screw four cogs into the wheel, and then the hills are dropped one foot apart, the wheel being four feet in circumference.

In large fields, we can lock two Planters together, and one horse can easily draw both. Every mile he advances, he plants one acre—thus he can plant three acres in one hour, or, in a large field, thirty acres in ten hours.

This planter leaves the rows very straight, so that a plough or Cultivator can pass close to the young plants, and save much labor of the hand-hoe.

Many have witnessed its operation—among whom are Rufus Stevens Esq., Col. Wm. Hastings 2d., Doctor Simon Whitney, Payson Williams, Esq. tf—ap 18

THE MOST POPULAR TEMPERANCE SUMMER BEVERAGE,

IS WM. BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND OR MEAD SYRUP. It is the true and genuine Article. Price fifty cents a bottle with the Soda.

To its extensive use the last summer is attributed in part the common prevalence of health during the summer season. The strength of the Sarsaparilla is extracted on an entire new plan, by a steam apparatus that prevents all evaporation, which is very much approved. When made a common beverage it will purify the blood and remove any humours from the system. At the rate it has commenced selling this season, I shall extract the strength from ten thousand pounds of Spanish Sarsaparilla. It differs entirely from the common Mead Syrup, and has already gained a reputation as high as its merits are unparalleled. Every body is sending for the article, and every body is complimenting it in the most flattering terms, indeed it is literally in the mouth of the whole community.

☞ NOTICE. As an evidence of the superiority of WM. BROWN'S No. 1, Silver Top Sarsaparilla Compound or Mead Syrup, over all other kinds, and to convince the public that it does contain the virtues of Sarsaparilla, the article that is celebrated for purifying the blood, and removing all humors from the system, and rendering the body healthy and strong. Certificate of P. B. Fessenden, I hereby certify that within the last two months, I have prepared in my mill, for William Brown, Chem

POETRY.

LABOR.

From a lately published English Book entitled "Poetry for the People."

Heart of the People! Working men!
Marrow and nerve of human powers;
Who on your sturdy back sustain
Through streaming Time this world of ours;
Hold by that title—which proclaims,
That ye are undismayed and strong,
Accomplishing whatever aims
May to the sons of earth belong.

Yet not on ye alone depend
These offices, or burthens fall;
Labor for some or other end
Is Lord and master of us all.
The high-born youth from downy bed
Must meet the morn with horse and hound,
While Industry for daily bread
Pursues afresh his wonted round.

With all his pomp of pleasure, He
Is but your working comrade now,
And shouts and winds his horn, as he
Might whistle by the loom or plough;
In vain for him has wealth the use
Of warm repose and careless joy—
When, as ye labor to produce,
He strives, as active to destroy.

But who is this with wasted frame,
Sad sign of vigor overwrought!
What toil can this new victim claim?
Pleasure, for Pleasure's sake besought.
How men would mock her flaunting shows,
Her golden promise, if they knew
What weary work she is to those
Who have no better work to do!

And He who still and silent sits
In closed room or shady nook,
And seems to nurse his idle wits
With folded arms or open book:—
To things now working in that mind,
Your children's children well may owe
Blessings that Hope has ne'er defined
Till from his busy thoughts they flow.

Thus all must work; with head or hand,
For self or others, good or ill;
Life is ordained to bear, like land,
Some fruit, be fallow as it will:
Evil has force itself to sow
Where we deny the healthy seed,—
And all our choice is this,—to grow
Pasture and grain or noisome weed.

Then in content possess your hearts,
Unenvious of each other's lot,—
For those which seem the easiest parts
Have travail which ye reckon not:
And He is bravest, happiest, best,
Who, from the task within his span,
Earns for himself his evening rest
And an increase of good for man.

MARLBOROUGH.

Marlborough is one of the best farming towns in the county of Middlesex. It lies about twenty six miles westerly from Boston, and eight miles north west from Framingham. The soil of the high lands of Marlborough, is generally a heavy, stony loam; quite retentive of wet,- and particularly well adapted to hay and grass. The surface is uneven, but not mountainous, and there is but little waste land.—There are rocks enough in all parts of the town for building and for fencing, and the inhabitants have made a free use of them, most of their lots being inclosed with stone walls.

There are fine swells of land in this town, and the pastures on them are rich.

Mr. Wetherbee has a beautiful pasture on one of these hills for his stock of twenty five cows, and the soil looks as if it was exactly suitable for plaster, but we understand that where it has been tried in different parts of the town, it has not paid the expense.

MR. WETHERBEE'S MEADOWS, &c.

Mr. Wetherbee has obtained one or two premiums for improvements on his farm, which is situated near the centre of the town. He has converted many acres of meadow land, which formerly bore coarse grass, into fine English mowing.—His method has been to drain off the water, and to cart on loam or gravel.—We have thought he puts on more than he needs to do, for it is pretty expensive to cart it fifty or sixty rods over soft grounds, but he does not mind that, and as he is quite liberal in applying his compost manures, he obtains very large crops of grass.

DAIRY AND PIGS.

Mr. Wetherbee's large dairy enables him to feed many pigs through the summer at very little expense; and we have seen some fine fellows in his pen, nearly fat enough for the butcher by the first of September. Mr. W. is fond of going at the head of his business, and the labor which he hires is always properly directed, and of course turns to good account. We are not now able to state the quantity of butter and cheese and pork which Mr. W. has sold in a year; but it was enough to almost discourage small farmers, as they cannot hope to rival him.

MR. MARK FAY'S MEADOW.

Mr Fay has been pursuing on one of his meadows, the same plan which we adopted to subdue some of our Framingham meadows. He turned over the surface sods with a bog hoe, and suffered them to lie and dry several weeks, then, without piling them, he set them on fire, and had no difficulty in consuming all the surface matter. When the fire had done its work, about the first of September Mr. Fay sowed on his herds-grass and his red-top seed, took a hand rake, and covered it, mingling at the same time the ashes and the peat mud, and without putting on any manure, gravel, or mould of any kind he raised as fine a crop of pure English hay as any that comes into the market.

This we consider the cheapest of all modes to bring peat meadow into English, and when the matter on the surface is of such a nature as to burn readily, we prefer it, for the ashes are a sufficient manure for two or three years.

MR. STEPHEN HOW'S FARM.

Mr. How obtained from the County society two premiums, one last year, and one the year before. His farm lies high, and is full of rocks, but he has dug a vast amount of them out of the ground, and put them into heavy wall, and he has laid most of it with his own hands. He excels more in raising grass than corn, as his farm is better adapted to it.

DEACON E. RICE'S FARM.

Deacon Rice lives at the northwest part of the town. He has a very good farm, and has obtained the County society's first premium. He has a fine young orchard, which must yield him a profit soon. His house stands well, near the centre of his land—his barns and buildings are in good *trim*, and his hogs look every fall as if they eat something besides apples and ruta baga. Deacon Rice has taken his turn in officiating as President of the County society, and he takes a great interest in the improvements of the day; but he has not yet suffered his fancy to prevail over his sound judgment; he distinguishes well between practical improvements and eccentric whims.

Mr. Jonathan Rice, directly west of Deacon Rice's farm, has another good farm, and he seems to understand well the management of it. He attends all our cattle shows, and gets his full share of the premiums. Indeed, Marlborough farmers, for a few years past, have been strongly suspected of carrying off more than a due share of the money and honors that have been annually distributed at Concord.

Marlborough has furnished large supplies for the Boston market of fat cattle, pork, butter, cheese, veal, &c.,—and in fruit, this town is excelled by none in the County. Her manufactures are boots, shoes, straw bonnets, leather, chairs and cabinet ware—annual amount in the whole town, including Feltonville village, which lies about three miles north of the centre, seventy five thousand dollars.

HISTORY.

A tract six miles square was granted to some petitioners of Sudbury, and in 1660 it was incorporated by the name of Marlborough. The Indian name was *Okommokamesit*. The last distinguished leader of the tribe that lived here was *Onomog*. Mr. Wm. Brimsmead was the first minister here, and was ordained in 1666. He was a bachelor, and tradition says he refused baptism to children born on the sabbath! On looking over the list of Marlborough ministers, we notice that most of them were *dismissed*, but Mr. Brimsmead was an exception. Rev. Asa Packard was ordained here in 1785, and continued the sole pastor for many years; he now resides in Lancaster. He was ranked among the Arminian clergy, and was formerly thought one of the most liberal of that denomination; he would sometimes break out in a strain of eloquence that would arouse the most sleepy. One day, while arguing in favor of freedom of opinion in matters of religion, he took notice of the Indian practice of burying a bow and arrows with a deceased warrior. "Now," said the preacher, "if the Indian believes he shall need his bow—*let him have his bow!—Let-him-have-his-bow!*" This was delivered in such an emphatic manner, as strongly to impress on the hearers the power of the speaker's eloquence, and the liberality of his sentiments.

There are now four churches in Marlborough—a respectable Academy, and ten district schools. Before the Revolution, Samuel Witt was long a Representative of this town in the "Great and General Court." He was one of the staunch republicans of that period, and nourished a most independent spirit while England still furnished us with Governors. He held in utter contempt all cringing to executive authority, and was not slow to impute selfish motives to those who were always bowing to that branch of government which has the power of appointment to office. He was a loud and positive speaker, and had much influence in the House. On one occasion his language was, "Mr. Speaker, I cannot agree with the two last gentlemen who addressed the House,—though I have no doubt *they* may have *very weighty* reasons for supporting the measures of the Governor!—but *for me*, executive smiles have no charms—*I have nothing to hope, and nothing to fear.*"

EFFECT OF LIGHTNING ON TREES.

In the Annales d'Hort. Soc. de. Paris, vol. xxii., p. 120 to 131, an account is given of sixteen trees, which have been struck by lightning in different parts of France, at various periods, from 1813 to 1837.—The effects appear to have been very different on different trees. In some, the leaves only were destroyed; in others, the leaves were but slightly injured, but strips of bark appeared to be torn off; in some, the branches were broken, and no other injury done; in some the trunks were split; and in others, no injury was done to the top of the tree, but the roots laid bare, and torn in pieces. In several cases where the trees were standing near houses or hay or corn ricks, they seem to have acted as conductors to the electric fluid, and saved the cottage, or the corn-stack or hay-rick from being struck by lightning. This was particularly the case where the Lombardy poplar or the silver fir had attained a great height.—The author of the article, Viscomte Hericari de Thury, concludes with the following advice.

1. Travellers and country people, reapers, haymakers, &c., during the time of a thunder storm, should never take shelter under detached trees; more especially under a tree which stands at a distance from any other, such trees acting as conductors.

2. To take shelter rather under a bush, than a tree and the lower and more spreading it is the better.

3. Never to take shelter on that side of an object, from which the wind or the storm comes, or, indeed, in the direction of the wind or the storm. Thus supposing the storm proceeding in the direction of east to west, then the north and south sides of a bush, or other sheltering object are to be chosen, and not the east or west side.

4. In a moment of danger, the safest way is to recline at length on the ground choosing a furrow or ditch, if any should be at hand; but no time should be lost in searching either for a furrow or ditch, or for a bush or hedge, because the upright position, maintained during the search, is incomparably more dangerous than the horizontal one.

5. Always to bear in mind that the danger is great in proportion to the shortness of the time which elapses between appearance of the lightning and the noise of the thunder.

6. Those who cannot afford the expense of lightning conductors to their houses, farm buildings and ricks, should plant near them late growing trees, such as the pyramidal oak. (Quercus pedunculater pyramidalis.) The Lombardy poplar.—(Populus fastigiata,) the cypress, the larch, the silver fir, the spruce fir, &c.—[Annales d'Hort. de. Paris as translated in Gard. Mag.

THE CROPS. *Gentlemen who have just returned from tours through the Western part of the State, and in various directions through Michigan, say the crops every where are very fine. In the great wheat* district of this State, the wheat is unusually heavy, and the ground to be reaped larger than ever before. Indian corn is strong and healthy, and promises well.—Some places have suffered from drought. At Troy, from this cause, hay is a dollar a hundred. There was a fine shower there, however a few days ago; and in general, there is no want of cold water or caloric to stimulate vegetation. Another friend who has just returned from a very long journey, through Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan and New York says that with some small exceptions, the crops are every where very good. In Michigan, the price of wheat is 31 to 50 cents a bushel, according to quality. At Auburn, the farmers ask a dollar a bushel and the millers offer 87½ cents. As the tables are so turned that buyers, not sellers, dictate, some of the farmers are accepting the offer of the millers. [New York Jour. of Commerce.

THE TOMATO. A writer in the Farmer's Register, says that it has been tried by several persons, to his knowledge, with decided success. They were afflicted, says he, with chronic cough, the primary cause of which, in one case was supposed to be diseased liver—in another, diseased lungs. It mitigates and sometimes effectually checks, a fit of coughing. It was used in a dried state, with a little sugar mixed with it, to render it more agreeable to the taste. The writer expresses a conviction that if freely used in July, August and September, it would prove a complete antidote to bilious fever.

The tomato, to have it in early in use, should be started with a hot bed, though if raised in abundance it may be dried which is our practice and may be had at command through the year. The mode of drying is as follows: "Full ripe tomatoes are scalded in hot water, to facilitate the operation of taking off the skin; when skinned they are well boiled with a little sugar and salt, but no water, and then spread in cakes about a eight of an inch thick in the sun. They will dry enough in three or four days to pack away in bags which should hang in a dry room."

MAGGOTS IN CHEESE. It is said—but we know not by whom—that a little brandy, or any kind of ardent spirit sprinkled on the cheese shelf until the cheese receives the tincture will prove an effectual warning to the maggots to quit the premises.

BOOK FARMING. The following specimen has been the rounds of the newspapers.

"Don't *harrow* up my feelings," as the worm said when the *plough* was passing o'er him.

Such puns harrow up the feelings oftener than *ploughs harrow* up worms. [Cultivator.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

Harnden's Express from New York arrived here on Monday and brought extras from the papers of that city.

The Great Western steam packet, which sailed from Bristol on the afternoon of the 25th ult., was telegraphed at 8 o'clock this morning, and was at her berth in a couple of hours after. She has consequently, made the passage in fourteen days and a half. Our London and Liverpool files and letters are up to the day of sailing, and we hasten to lay before our readers the pith of the news they contain, at the earliest possible moment.

The Great Western arrived at Bristol on the morning of the 15th ult, after a passage of only thirteen and a half days.

All kinds of trade continue in the same depressed state as at our last dates, and there is a prospect of a general falling off in the crops, on account of a long spell of cold, rainy weather. Money, however, is plenty, and could be had at low rates of interest. Col. Thornton, who went to London for the purpose of negociating a loan for the state of Illinois, of one million of dollars, met with no difficulty in immediately succeeding to the object of his mission, and has returned in the Great Western.

The late attempt on the Queen's life is proved to have been the work of a poor insane youth, and wholly unconnected with any treasonable society, as at first anticipated. The trial of Oxford occupied several days, and an immense mass of evidence was adduced in support of his insanity. The jury returned a verdict to the effect of his being insane, and he will be confined in Bedlam for the remainder of his life. There exists very great doubt as to whether the pistols were loaded, and the fact of no bullet having been found, causes a very general opinion in favor of such a doubt.

The new steamer President, which was to leave Liverpool on the first day of this month, made an experimental trip to Cork and Dublin, and proved herself to be a first rate seaboat.

The Queen has entertained the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, at Buckingham Palace, since the 14th ult.

Her Majesty has honored Mr Haytu with a sitting for a full length portrait.

Charles Locock, Esq., has been appointed by the Queen first physician—accoucheur to her Majesty—Robert Ferguson, Esq., second physician, and Richard Blagden, Esq., surgeon accoucheur.

The Duke of Wellington experienced an attack on the 15th ult., of a disease similar to those which on former occasions have troubled him. Dr. Aume, with Sir Henry Halford, and Sir Astley Cooper attended him, the former sleeping at Apsley House. The Duke was so far recovered in a few days as to be able to attend in the House of Lords, as usual.

Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, second brother of Napoleon, died at Viterbé, in Italy, on the 29th ult. He was 66 years of age, having been born in 1775. It is a remarkable fact, that he died of the same complaint as Napoleon—cancer of the stomach.

The members of the Royal Agricultural Society of England held their annual dinner at Cambridge on the 15th ult. An immense pavilion was erected in the town of Downing College, and twenty-five hundred persons were present. Several Americans were invited to the dinner, and among the number was Mr. Stevenson, the American minister, who delivered a speech appropriate to the occasion.

The London and Blackwall Railway has been opened to the public, and 57,104 persons were conveyed in eleven days in passenger trains.

The enormous sum of £14,728 was taken on the Birmingham railway in one week.

Eight thousand men are constantly employed on the Edinbugh and Glasgow railway, which great national undertaking when finished, will give a new impulse to Scotland.

The weekly average of letters which pass through the English post office, is 432,087. By a new method adopted by the book sellers and others, of a penny envelope with advertisement, the public can procure postage stamps at about one half price.

A REGENCY BILL. Lord Melbourne, on the 13th ult announced a message from the Queen, which the Lord Chancellor read to the Peers. "Victoria R. The uncertainty of human life, and a deep sense of duty to my people, render it incumbent on me to recommend to your consideration a contingency that may hereafter take place, and to make such provision as may in any event secure the exercise of the Royal authority. I shall be prepared to concur with you in such measures as may appear best calculated to maintain, unimpared the power and dignity of the Throne, and thereby stengthen those securities that protect the rights and liberties of my people."

It is proposed that his Royal Highness, Prince Albert, shall be sole Regent, with only three restrictions on the exercise of the royal prerogatives. These are, that the Royal assent shall not be given to any act for altering the succession to the throne; for interfering with the uniformity of doctrine and discipline at present existing in the established church; or for diminishing the legal privileges of the church of Scotland.

The Canada Government Bill has met with strong opposition from the Duke of Wellington, who gave eighteen reasons why he could not support it.

ATTENTION LADIES! An infallible means of destroying black beetles and cock-roaches, is to strew the roots of black hellebore on the floor at night. Next morning, the whole family of beetles and cockroaches will be found either dead or dying; for such is their avidity for the poisonous plant, that they never fail to eat of it when they can get it. Black hellebore grows in marshy grounds, and may be had at all herb shops.

A FASHIONABLE LADY AT THE PIANO.

In a book entitled "Georgia scenes, characters and incidents," Miss Crumb, a young lady educated in Philadelphia and highly a complished, &c. &c. is represented as at a party where, after many solicitations and apolgoies—

She seated herself at the piano, rocked to the right, then to the left, leaned foward then backward, and begun. She placed her right hand about midway the keys, and her left about two octaves below it. She now put off the right in a brisk canter up the treble notes, and her left after it. The left then led the way back, and the right pursued it in a like manner. The right turned and repeated its first movement, but the left outran it this time, hopped over it and flung it entirely off the track. It came in again, however, behind the left on its return, and passed it in the same style. They now became highly incensed at each other, and met furiously on the middle ground.—Here a most awful conflict ensued for about the space of ten seconds, when the right whipped off all of a sudden as I thought, fairly vanquished; but I was in error against what Jack Randolph cautions us: "It had only fallen back to a stronger position." It had mounted upon two black keys, and commenced the note of a rattlesnake. This had a wonderful effect upon the left, and placed the doctrine of snake charming beyond dispute. The left rushed towards it repeatedly, but seemed invariably panic-struck when it came within six keys of it, and as it invariably retired with a tremendous roaring down the bass keys. It continued its assaults, sometimes by the way of the naturals, sometimes by the way of the sharps, and sometimes by a zigzag through both, but all its attempts to dislodge the right from its stronghold proving ineffectual, it came close up to its adversary and expired.

Any one, or rather no one can imagine what kind of noises the piano gave forth during the conflict. Certain it is, no one can describe them, and therefore, I shall not attempt it.

The battle ended, Miss Augusta moved as though she would have risen, but this was protested against by a number of voices at once; 'one song, my dear Augusta,' said Miss Small, "you must sing that sweet little French air you used to sing in Philadelphia, and which Madame Piggisqueski was so fond of."

Miss Augusta looked pitifully at her mamma, and her mamma looked 'sing' at Miss Augusta: accordingly she squared herself for a song.

She brought her hands into the capus this time in fine style, and they seemed to be perfectly reconciled to each other.—They commenced a kind of coloquy; the right whispering treble very softly, and the left responding bass very loudly.—The conference had been kept up until I began to desire a change on the subject, when my ear caught, indistinctly some very curious sounds, which appeared to proceed from the lips of Miss Augusta; they seemed to be a compound of a dry cough, a grunt, a hiccough, and a whisper; and they were introduced, it appeared to me, as interperters between the right and the left. Things had progressed in this way for about the space of fifteen seconds, when I happened to direct my attention to Mr. Jenkins, from Philadelphia. His eyes were closed, his head gracefully from side to side; a beam of heavenly complacency rested on his countenance; and his whole man gave irresistable demonstration that Miss Crumb's music made him feel good all over. I had just turned from this contemplation of Mr. Jenkins's transports, to see whether I could extract from the performance any thing intelligible, when Miss Crumb made a fly-catching grab at half a dozen keys in a row, and at the same instant she fetched a long dunghill cock crow, at the conclusion of which she grappled as many keys with the left. This came over Jenkins like a warm bath, and over me like a rake of bamboo briers.

My nerves had not recovered from the shock before Miss Augusta repeated the movement accompanied it with the squeel of a pinched cat. This threw me into an ague fit, but, from respect to the performer, I mantained my position. She now made a third grasp with right, and boxed the faces of six keys in a row with the left, and at the same time raised one of the most unearthly howls that ever issued from the throat of any human being. This seemed the signal for universal uproar and destruction. She now threw away all reserve, and charged the piano with her whole force. She boxed it, clawed it, she raked it, she scraped it. Her neck vein swelled, her chin flew up, her face flushed, her eyes glared, her bosom heaved; she screamed, she howled, she yelled, cackled, and was in the act of dwelling upon the note of a screech-owl when I took the St. Vitus's dance and rushed out of room. "Good Lord," said a bystander, "if this be her *singing*, what must her *crying be!*"

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

A COW RE-TAILED & CUR-TAILED.

A TALE OF A TAIL.

A cut and shuffle fellow who had been regularly educated to the profession of card playing, a close student, who over the midnight taper had spent many a silent hour studying out the mysteries of faro, brag, poker, seven up, of 'stocking' and 'putting up' cards, lately, after an unfortunate game of seven up, found himself hard up in a western city. His shuffling began to be understood wherever he made his appearance, and the consequence was he seldom shuffled long in any place before he was obliged to cut. On the present occasion he had concluded to make a "sudden and mysterious disappearance" in the night, and having in vain searched about for some trifling tokens by which to remember the friends with whom he was obliged to part so unceremoniously, he took his departure at midnight, unincumbered with bagg[age] without a sixpence in his pocket.

It happened that some few miles la[y be]tween him and the ferry which he [had] to cross in the morning, and while jog[ging] along in the moonlight, studying how [to] swindle the ferryman and secure a [...] fast on the other side, he discovered a[n] a poor inoffensive beast, lying right [in his] path before him. Feeling some[what] lonely he thought it would afford him [com]pany and amusement to drive the cow [be]fore him to the ferry, and accordingly aroused the ruminating quadruped with [a] stick, and using such persuasions as w[ere] likely to be understood he went for[ward] with his design. The cow seemed to [pre]fer the fields and bushes each side of [the] road to the road itself, and this occas[ioned] great delay and inconvenience, so [that] daylight rose and found the cow and [her] new proprietor stil a far distance from [the] ferry.

With the daylight came also an[other] discovery which was by no means ag[ree]able; the cow had no tail! The cow [with] no tail would be very apt to prove a tale, and thereby subject the cow hide [to] a cow hide. What was to be done? [To] tell a false tale was easy, but to tie [a] false required genius of another kin[d]. Fortune favored our hero, however, [in] passing a country slaughter house he [ob]served the hide of an ox, tail and [all] hanging on the fence. His Bowie k[nife] soon whipped off the tail, and driving [the] cow into the bushes where he would [not] be observed he managed to make [the] dead tail hang to the live stump in a [man]ner very dubious and uncertain. [It] to do, however, and fifteen minutes [after] found the *re-tailed* cow on board the [ferry] boat along with the *tail*-or what ha[d pro]vided her with a new tail.

Success now seemed certain, w[hen a] man appeared riding in hot haste [to the] ferry, mounted upon an old horse [that] seemed to have been urged nearly [to his] last gasp. The man dismounted a[nd hur]ried on board the boat. He marched up to the cow, and his lips were al[ready] open for an exclamation of triumph, w[hen] his eye fell upon the tail. A strange [mys]tification now seemed to take posses[sion] of him. He walked round and round [the] cow, looked at its legs, its horns, its [eyes,] its head, then he would give a myste[rious] and bewildered glance at the tail. [He] lifted his hat carefully off his head [and] holding in his left hand, with the fin[gers] of his right he commenced a s[...] phrenological friction of his peric[ranium].

Now the ox's tail was such a mis[erable] deception, and so awkwardly manag[ed at] best, that a discovery of the trick se[emed] inevitable, and the state of perplexity [and] fear in which our professor of "High, [Low,] Jack and the Game" was placed ma[y be] imagined. His alarm was probably [...] his hopes low, he had missed his tri[ck in] endeavoring to turn up a Jack, and [the] game was up with him. He had a [...] of impudence, however, always re[ady in] a pinch, and now with an admirable [as]sumption of open-hearted honesty a[nd in]dependence he walked up to the ma[n who] was examining the cow.

"Neighbor, I reckon there aint a [finer] cow than that in these parts?" said [he, in] such a manner as to give his remar[ks the] meaning of an interrogatory.

"Well, I dont't know, stranger," [re]plied the man, and he still continu[ed his] examination of the cow, seeming to [be] more puzzled every moment.

"That 'ere is the finest critter, ne[igh]bor, that ever was milked, I say; [you] seem to fancy the animal; maybe [you'd] like to buy her?"

"*Buy her?*" exclaimed the man, [...]ing his eyes with a strange blaze of [per]plexed astonishment, "why, look [here] stranger, if that cow had no tail I'd [swear] she was mine!"

"You'd *what!*"

"*I'd swear she was mine!*"

A capital idea now flashed upo[n the] professor. He was in momentary [dread] of the ox's tail dropping off, and a w[ay to] remove his alarm and tail togethe[r oc]curred to him.

"Look here, neighbor," said he, [...]ling a flush of blood to his face, and [pre]tending to be highly incensed, "are [you] in airnest? I should jest like to hear [you] say that again!"

"Say it again! To be sure I will [I] never saw such a resemblance in my [life.] If that cow had no tail *I'd swear she* [*was*] *mine!*"

"Well, now let's see you swear," [said] the professor, and he jerked out his k[nife,] whipped off the tail, taking care to h[urt the] old stump and make it bleed, and fling[ing] the evidence of his roguery as far as [his] strength would send it into the stream, exclaimed, seemingly, in a towering [pas]sion, "Now, stranger, *let's see you swe[ar]*."

The owner of the cow was firmly [tak]en. He took another look at her, g[ave a] glance after the tail, stared for a mo[ment] at the professor, and then walked as[hore] and mounted his old horse. He retur[ned] again to look at the cow, and as the [boat] put off he thus soliloquished aloud, "[Well,] of all the most extraordinary resembl[an]ces I ever *did* see! That's my cow's h[ead] —there's her old broken horn—I'll sw[ear] to her fore legs—I'll swear to her hi[nd] legs—I'll swear d———n me I'll sw[ear] to every inch about her *but her tail!*"

QUEEN MARY'S TREE. There was [re]cently a *thorn* tree in Scotland, about [...] miles from Edinburgh, known by the na[me] of Queen Mary's tree. Two men, [em]bracing its trunk at opposite sides, co[uld] not make their hands meet. It was [re]cently blown down in a gale of wind.

ECONOMY. In these hard times pe[ople] will save the expense of a toothpick [by] using their fork at the table, when t[hey] have done eating. [Hartford Review.

By drawing out their teeth they m[ay] save the meat also. [Cultivator.

AWKWARDNESS. There are four th[ings] that look very awkward in a woman, [viz.:] to see her undertake to whistle; to th[row] a stone at a hog; to smoke a cigar; [and] to climb over a garden fence.